

## Lebanon Delegates Deal With Substantive Issues

**By Herbert H. Deaton**  
*Washington Post Service*

**KHALDE Lebanon**—U.S. Israeli and Lebanese negotiators reported for the first time Monday that they had begun to discuss substantive issues at the negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from Lebanon.

"I can say from having attended the sessions that the discussions are very serious and sensitive," Christopher Ross, a U.S. spokesman, said at the conclusion of five and a half hours of talks at a seaside hotel in Beirut's southern suburbs.

The negotiators, who alternately read the same statement to reporters in English, Arabic and Hebrew, said that a subcommittee had been formed to deal with negotiations on the issue of declaring the "termination of the state of war" between the two countries; and that a plenary session had also begun discussions on a security zone of 45 to 50 kilometers (28 to 31 miles) in southern Lebanon that Israel has insisted on.

Although he refused to discuss the content of discussions, a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Avi Pizner, said: "There was good work being done; by the subcommittee and the plenary."

The upbeat assessments came amid reports of stepped-up diplomatic efforts to speed the talks, which were stalled for three weeks as negotiators wrangled over how the agenda should be written and in what order topics should be discussed.

That impasse was broken after President Ronald Reagan dispatched Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy, to Jerusalem

with what has been described as a toughly worded letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Mr. Habib remained in Jerusalem on Monday while Morris Draper, his colleague, mediated the talks here.

Meanwhile, Crown Prince Abdullah, the Saudi Arabian deputy prime minister, was in Damascus on Sunday, reportedly acting as a mediator between Syria and the United States in an attempt to accelerate Jordanian talks with Israel.

Negotiators here said they expect more subcommittee to be formed when they meet again Thursday in Kiryat Shmona, a town in northern Israel, and that they will discuss then the possibility of holding more frequent meetings.

■ **Saudi Jordanian Kings Talk**

In Riyadh on Sunday, King Hussein of Jordan and Fahd of Saudi Arabia held a first round of official talks that were believed to concern an eventual Palestinian-Jordanian confederation. The Associated Press reported.

■ **Arabat Voices Commitment**

Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, spelled out his commitment to Middle East peace negotiations with his condition for a reconciliation with Egypt in an interview with the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram released Monday. United Press International reported from Cairo.

"What I want from Egypt is to publish a declaration of principles on the Palestinian question, affirming our people's right to self-determination and statehood and also affirming that the PLO is their legitimate representative," Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying.

"Once President [Hosni] Mubarak affirms these principles, I will put my hand into his hand and I will walk with him to the farthest point in exhausting all the options of settling the conflict peacefully."

But in Tripoli, Lebanon, five radical Palestinian guerrilla groups rejected any peace with Israel, The Associated Press reported. The statement said that Mr. Reagan's peace formula for the Middle East "denies the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and aims at liquidating the Palestinian cause and ending the Arab-Israeli struggle to enable the United States to impose its control over the Arab region."

■ **Mike Harris U.S. Soldiers**

A land mine seriously wounded two U.S. paratroopers attached to the multinational peacekeeping force patrolling Egypt's Sinai desert on Monday, U.S. and hospital spokesmen told UPI in Jerusalem. The soldiers were not identified.

■ **Carter-Ford Assessment**

The continuing settlement of occupied Arab lands by the Israelis is the "major obstacle" to peace in the Middle East, Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford said Monday in an article in *Reader's Digest*. UPI reported in New York.

They called upon Israel to return to the commitments made at the 1978 Camp David summit meeting, especially "the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."



**David Kimche, left, Israel's chief envoy to the Lebanese-Israeli talks, discussed last-minute details Monday with an aide before the start of the seventh round of talks in Khalde.**

# Whitelaw Pledges a Full Inquiry Into Mistaken Shooting in London

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Home Secretary William Whitelaw said Monday there would be "no cover-up" in the British government's investigation to establish whether the London man by a special police guard during the weekend.

"This was a most serious, grave and disturbing incident," Mr. Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for police matters, told the House of Commons. "Nothing like this must happen again."

Most of Britain's police officers are unarmed while on routine patrols. Since 1978, however, the police on special dangerous assignments, or on guard at foreign embassies or other places that may come under terrorist attack, are issued side arms. Only one of every five or six members of London's Metropolitan Police force are given firearms training.

Many Londoners were upset by the shootings and made comparisons to police violence in the United States. They appeared concerned not only that limited police experience with weapons could lead to the serious wounding of an innocent victim, but that the strict police policy on the use of firearms was so easily ignored when several officers fired a fusillade in the middle of a busy London street.

"The shooting would appear to be more akin to the Wild West than to West London," stormed a council member in the fashionable Kensington district, where the shooting took place.

The police guideline for the proper use of a firearm reads:

"Every police officer to whom a weapon is issued must be strictly warned that it is to be used only in cases of absolute necessity, i.e., if the person he is protecting is attacked by a person with a firearm or other deadly weapon. Otherwise to reasonably protect himself or give protection, then he may resort to firearms as a means of defense."

**INSIDE**

- All of a sudden, governments sometimes lose their touch. The cause of the trouble is secondary: to the public, the government looks like a klutz. But in France? Page 2.
- There is concern that the pope's visit to Nicaragua may dramatize the split between this country's traditional church and the leftist Sandinista revolution it once supported. Page 3.
- Austria's chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, will travel to Washington Feb. 3 for talks that come against a backdrop of problems clouding ties between the two countries. Page 5.
- The University of California at Berkeley emerged as the strongest U.S. graduate institution, across the board. Page 5.
- Twenty-four Japanese banks have agreed to provide \$722 million in new loans to Brazil. In 1983, the president of the Brazilian branch of the Bank of Tokyo said. Page 7.

Mr. Whitelaw promised that a sweeping review of the guidelines would be made as part of the investigation. He said a preliminary report by the police would be presented Tuesday to the director of public prosecutions for a decision whether legal proceedings would be started against officers involved in the incident.

Three London detectives were suspended during the weekend as investigations into the shooting began.

The shooting occurred during rush hour Friday evening. A special squad was searching for David Martin, a suspect wanted for wounding a London policeman last year; he was considered armed and dangerous. The police report said the squad was following a woman acquaintance of the suspect's when she was picked up by a car. Inside the auto was a man resembling the suspect, and the police moved in.

According to accounts by the police and witnesses, several members of the squad surrounded the car as it stopped in traffic and opened fire without warning.

A man later identified as Stephen Waldorf, 26, a television film editor whose home is in the vicinity of the shooting, tumbled from the car with five wounds to the head and chest. He remained in critical condition Monday in a London hospital.

When accounts of the shooting became known, the outcry was immediate and widespread. Outspoken critics of the police saw the episode as part of a general relaxing of the government's control over the British police forces.



United Press International

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, center, called on President Karl Carstens of West Germany in Bonn on Monday. Looking on was the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Mr. Gromyko, 73, was honored later at a banquet.

## ***Rostow Says Informal Accord On Missiles Is Worth Studying***

By Bernard Gwertzman  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Eugene V. Rostow, the president's former arms-control chief, says that the informal agreement on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe worked out by U.S. and Soviet negotiators last July is "a promising approach and well worth further study."

Speaking Sunday for the first time about the abortive effort by Paul H. Nitze and Yuli A. Kisvinitsky to break the deadlock in the

there be "a sharp limit on destabilizing weapons, that the agreement achieve equality and that there be a limit in the Far East on the number of Soviet missiles."

A Pentagon official said he doubted that Mr. Kisvinitsky actually agreed to the paper, but had probably only sent on Mr. Nitze's draft to Moscow for comment. He said that Mr. Rostow and Mr. Nitze acted on their own, and allowed a U.S. "backing off to the zero-option to be sent to Moscow without Washington's approval."

But Mr. Rostow, who admitted to being intimately involved in the drafting of the document, said that on the contrary, Mr. Kisvinitsky was "interested in the new approach, and made some modifications of his own in the document prepared by Mr. Nitze. Also, Mr. Rostow indicated that Mr. Kisvinitsky had he had talked about it informally with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Rostow and other U.S. officials have provided additional comments.

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# Gromyko Bids Germans Back Soviet Plan for Missile Limits

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

BONN — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union warned Monday night that nuclear war would threaten the world with a nuclear catastrophe and appealed to the West German public to endorse Moscow's proposals for a limitation in nuclear weapons.

On his first visit to a Western capital since the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev in November, Mr. Gromyko was taken to a toast at a dinner given in his honor that "in the nuclear age, the entire Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union are, figuratively speaking, in one boat."

In an evident allusion to the Reagan administration, the 73-year-old veteran envoy said the danger of nuclear warfare could be only overlooked by "people who are not capable of seeing things as they are."

"If there are gamblers and mad men who state that they are ready to plunge humanity into the nuclear catastrophe for the sake of their ambition," said Mr. Gromyko, "then the question is allowed. Why do they want to and who gave them the right to pull all of the peoples who want to live down into the abyss with them?"

Mr. Gromyko repeated the offer of the new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, for a reduction of Soviet medium-range weapons to the level of the existing British and French independent nuclear forces, and said that the Reagan administration's public posture at the Geneva arms reduction talks.

But he added a new element to the standing Soviet offer by saying that Moscow was prepared to negotiate a reduction of its shorter-range SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 nuclear weapons systems targeted on Western Europe on the basis of "reciprocity" with the West.

According to various American authorities, it was the first time that the Soviet Union had made a public offer to reduce its short-range ballistic missile force. Comparable American systems based in Western Europe are the Pershing-1A and Lance missiles.

"One would like to express the hope that the federal government of West Germany," the political parties regardless of their present role in governing the state, the entire German public assess the present situation soberly and do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear arms race in Europe," the foreign minister said in his toast.

Mr. Gromyko's four-day visit to Bonn, coming just as a crucial West German election campaign gets underway, is from the Soviet viewpoint an important opportunity to fuel public opposition to the planned stationing of 572 American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe starting at the end of this year.

"We cannot ignore the fact that the federal republic is the only state due for the deployment of Pershing-2 rockets, which can reach strategic targets deep in the Soviet Union in a few minutes," Mr. Gromyko said pointedly.

The Soviet leader held four hours of talks Monday with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at his guest villa outside Bonn and paid a courtesy call on President Karl Carstens. According to the West German foreign minister's comments, Mr. Gromyko provided "welcome, refine-

## Western Navies Take A

as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as part of a shake-up by President Ronald Reagan of the management of arms control.

Other officials in Washington were sharply critical Sunday of Mr. Nitze's decision, worked out in consultation with Mr. Rostow, to work with Mr. Kvititskiy, a working paper outlining new minimum totals for Soviet and U.S. missile forces in Europe that broke with the official U.S. and Soviet negotiating positions.

The United States then and now said officially that if the Soviet Union destroyed all its modern medium-range missiles in Europe, primarily meaning European Russia, it would not deploy the new Pershing-1 and cruise missiles due to be in late this year.

[The United States turned down the informal agreement on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe because it would have given the Russians "a massive advantage and monopoly," United Press International quoted the White House spokes press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, as saying Monday.

[Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Nitze has always been authorized to explore any flexibility in the Soviet position, "and was not reprehensible" for doing so, that the agreement was inadequate.

The Nitze-Kvititskiy paper, according to Mr. Rostow, would have been the basic U.S. goals — that

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sak operation. They say carriers and their escorts and submarines would be on hand to attack by ships and aircraft if the Soviet forces based on the Kola peninsula.

These sources say that anti-submarine warfare techniques, particularly in the United States, have advanced to the point that Soviet submarines at the start of any East-West conventional war could be placed on the defensive and kept there.

Airborne anti-submarine warfare currently depends on two fixed-wing aircraft, the Lockheed P-3C and the P-3 Orion carrier-borne Lockheed S-3A Viking. The latest version of the Orion, according to Sea Technology, has provisions for satellite communications.

The most modern of the anti-submarine warfare helicopter detectors is the Sikorsky Seahawk, which will be carried on frigates, destroyers and cruisers.

Detection of submarines by surface ships has been a problem because of the noise created by their engines. For 20 years the U.S. Navy has been experimenting with what are called towed arrays, wherein cables fitted with hydrophones that are towed behind the parent ship, free of the noise of the ship's propellers.

The navy's attack submarines, according to generalists today, are the most effective weapon against hostile nuclear craft, are fitted with special sonar equipment.

U.S. nuclear policy and wanted the Russians to dismantle their SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe in return for canceling the NATO decision on missile deployment.

But the Soviet leadership's agreement said Mr. Genscher backed the so-called zero solution, which would require dismantling the SS-20s. Mr. Genscher also explained that Western Europe needed the U.S. nuclear umbrella and that British and French missiles could not be substituted for American medium-range missiles.

The zero option is opposed by Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic minister for chancellor, who hopes to replace Mr. Kohl, Christian Democrat, with the aid of the vote of people pressing for nuclear disarmament.

"We will explore the possibility of reaching a compromise, but that does not mean we will agree to giving the Soviets a monopoly in medium-range missiles," Mr. Genscher said.

In his speech, Mr. Gromyko, referring to the Soviet weapons, said: "Medium-range missiles are at the level fixed for Europe by an agreement would be stationed in Siberia, behind a line where they could not hit targets in Western Europe."

Western experts say such withdrawal would not satisfy Western security demands because the Soviet triple-warhead SS-20 rockets might be moved back within range of Western Europe.

## Chinese Town Reforging U.S. Link

### Taishan Has Long Had Help From Across the Pacific

By Michael Weisskopf  
*Washington Post Service*

**TAISHAN, China** — In China's vastness across the United States, this tough out of riotland, known for its mercantile folk, is a place called *ome*.

From the town of Taishan and the hilly countryside around it went the strong backs that built America's railroads and mined its ore, the cooks who introduced the eggroll and the pioneers of the family laundry. No less than half of the 800,000 Chinese descendants in the United States look back at this rustic corner of southern China as the home of their fathers.

A Taishan story is intertwined with America's coming-of-age and the vagaries of Chinese-U.S. relations. Here, old buildings, the life-style — complete with old-fashioned pool halls — and personal genetics of triumph and suffering all reflect that history.

If Taishan has left its mark on the United States, however, the connection has also worked in reverse.

First a boon, then a nightmare, the U.S. link helped turn a Chinese backwater into a precocious modernizer early in this century and exposed it to chilling persecution and neglect for most of the last 33 years of Communist rule.

Only recently have Taishanese felt secure enough, politically, to live openly with their American past.

"I was the only Chinese boy to attend Bible school in Buffalo," said Huang Zaihua, 83, fingering sepia photographs of his early years in the state of New York. "Almost all these old pictures were torn up over the years. All my English books were destroyed. After I returned home, they called me an American spy and put me in jail for six years. I loved America, but this was my country."

"Now," he added, "the two countries are friends again, and I can look at my old things — an old man looking back at his childhood."

The bittersweet tale of Taishan began with an accident of geogra-

phy. Close to the busy port of Guangzhou, Taishanese had regular contact with American clipper ships and the men who recruited labor for the California gold rush.

A month after gold was discovered in 1848, a few Chinese were among the first prospectors. They quickly sent back word to their villages, then impoverished by famine and warlord plunder. By 1849, the pilot batch of 325 hearty souls from Taishan and surrounding areas set sail for "Old Gold Mountain," which is the Chinese name for San Francisco.

Once settled, the Chinese set up associations to arrange passage for their relatives. There was steady work and good pay to offer newcomers — \$1 a day in California in the 1850s, compared to 23 a month in Taishan.

The migratory trickle began to flow openly in the mid-1860s with thousands of Chinese arriving each month to build the U.S. transcontinental rail lines.

By the 1870s, they were riding

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Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, center, waving as he leaves for the United States. At right is Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Page 3.



# In Paris, Government Tries to Evade Clutch of the Klutz

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — All of a sudden, governments lose their touch. They bump into things, botch them. They slip on roller skates and knock over flower pots. Whether the cause of the trouble is important becomes secondary. To the public, the government looks like a klutz.

A lot of things have gone wrong in France for the last month or so, and none of them are, in any totally direct sense, President François Mitterrand's doing.

Missing equipment leads to the cancellation of a television speech, a chief presidential aide gets accused of plagiarism, violence starts up again on two French islands and a dispute about government control over private schools starts awkwardly and stops embarrassingly.

These events are not interrelated, but blurred together in a short period and compounded by severe economic problems that have thus far defied Mr. Mitterrand's solutions, they seem to have cut into his capital of confidence.

The loss, reflected in a slow drop in the public opinion polls, seems mainly in the vague, intuitive area where competence, seriousness and strength are judged.

Somewhere during his four-year term, Jimmy Carter moved into the zone of broken crockery and never re-emerged. François Mitterrand has not really entered it, but his government has just spent a month along its borders.

For many of the French, the failure of the crane to show up at the president's country home to transmit his New Year's interview, a slip that led to the dismissal of two state television executives, illustrated

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both bureaucratic indolence and a lack of control from above.

In a much more serious way, the shootings in Corsica and the killing a few days ago of two policemen in the Pacific territory of New Caledonia also seemed to come from insufficient authority and substance — in these cases, too much talk of autonomy a year ago and a failure to do it effectively since.

Clumsiness was seen in the decision to dispatch a big crime-fighter to Corsica, a police official named Robert Broussard, best known for catching crooks and getting into a murderous gunfight on Boulevard St. Germain in Paris a few years ago when less force might have been used.

Some Corsicans considered the policeman's arrival an insult because it seemed an invitation to turn a political problem into institutionalized violence. Leftists in Paris did not think much of the choice of Mr. Broussard either; he was not their symbol of progressive politics.

The issue of private schools, involving the Socialist government's interest in taking more direct control of the one out of six students who are outside the public system, also became a mess.

At first, no French political commentator could furnish a fully rational reason why the government would want to challenge a large part of the Roman Catholic electorate just before nationwide municipal elections in March. Ninety-five percent of the private schools are church-affiliated.

But when the Catholic school board said it would refuse to discuss the issue on the basis of the Education Ministry's proposal, the same government that tried to look tough on Corsica backed away from the fight over schools by dropping the question for the time being.

The result has been a widening sense of who's-in-charge here? It is one the French like as little as too much control.

None of these problems touch Mr. Mitterrand as directly as the accusations of

plagiarism against Jacques Attali, his special counselor and cabinet spokesman who sits in the office next door.

The charges imply intellectual sloth more than dishonesty, so Mr. Attali is no Bert Lance. Yet for the first time in his presidency, Mr. Mitterrand's staff has come under fire and the issue is again how much rigor is going into the business of governing France.

The accusations against Mr. Attali involve his book "Histoires du Temps," a half-scholarly, half-popularized examination of the notion of time in history. It has been in fourth place on the nonfiction best-seller list. A few passages appear to have been taken from other works without proper annotation.

To segments of the far right, ever eager for evidence that Mr. Mitterrand and his friends are liars and frauds, Mr. Attali is a plagiarist. To the large number of people who respect his intelligence, he got involved in a very sloppy research and editing job that cannot serve Mr. Mitterrand's interest in intellectual irreproachability.

When Jean-Edern Hallier, a writer who professes leftist opinions, called for Mr. Attali's removal last week, he insisted it would be as logical as the dismissal of the

state television bosses. Overall, perhaps, but the demand stitched together two elements of a messy pattern that was hard for public opinion to ignore.

The incidents presented Mr. Mitterrand with a new variety of difficulty. Thus far, opposition groups have been able to question the validity of French socialism's theories, the rigidity or the romanticism of some of its concepts, and the inexperience or doctrinaire convictions of this or that Socialist leader.

But with the confused events, each of limited importance, of the past month comes a new kind of question: Just how good is the government's practical judgment, its sense of proportion, its consistency?

Mr. Mitterrand had, nonetheless, a nice moment of relief. Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and the leading opposition figure, got in trouble telling a group of American correspondents on a not-for-publication basis that he thought the president may have been a knowing "accomplice" of the Communist Party since World War II.

The story somehow reached the French press and Mr. Chirac was widely criticized for talking down a compatriot to foreigners, a gaffe here equal to losing a television crane.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### No Gun Dealer Link to Pope Four

VIENNA (UPI) — There is no evidence to connect Horst Grillmayer, the recently arrested Austrian arms dealer, with the gun used in an attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Monday.

After Mr. Grillmayer and Leopold Willert, both licensed gun dealers, were arrested in connection with the alleged smuggling of arms to Austria last week by Petr Bardon, a Czech, reports in the Italian press said that Mr. Grillmayer's name had been used to purchase a handgun and sell in Austria the pistol used by Mehmet Ali Agca to shoot pope in May 1981.

Robert Danzinger, director-general for public security, said that though Mr. Grillmayer's name had turned up in an investigation into the assassination attempt, "a third man used his name to import the weapon illegally, but Grillmayer personally had nothing to do with it."

### Ex-Rhodesia Commander Is Held

HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — The former commanding general of Rhodesian Army, John Hickman, and a business partner have been arrested under Zimbabwe's emergency powers regulations, their lawyers said Monday.

The lawyers said that Mr. Hickman, 51, and Peter McDonald, 50, run a swimming pool construction company, were seized over the weekend and are being held under a law that deals with persons believed to be a threat to public order or safety.

Mr. Hickman was a career soldier until he was dismissed as commander in 1979 by the former Rhodesian government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa. The former head of the air force, Air Vice Marshal Hugh S. and the chief of operations, Philip Pile, have been under arrest since September.

### W. German Secretary Held as Spy

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (UPI) — The police on Monday charged the secretary of the commander of a West German air base with spying, corruption and theft in the passing of secrets about the base to East German agents, officials said.

The 42-year-old commercial secretary was charged at the base of M. mingerberg in Bavaria, the state prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said. The woman, arrested July 9, was alleged by the prosecutor to have given secrets about security at the base over a period of 12 months to a KGB belonging to the East German secret service, a spokesman said.

### Poll Shows Thatcher Party Gain

LONDON (AP) — A public opinion poll released Monday showed Conservative Party of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher more popular than at the time of its election victory in May 1979.

According to the poll, the Conservatives' popularity jumped 2 percentage points between December and January to 44 percent, while the opposition Labor Party's support remained at 35 percent and the popularity of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance fell 1 point to 20 percent. In 1979 election the Conservatives won 43.9 percent of the vote.

The Market and Opinion Research International poll was conducted for The Standard newspaper before and during Mrs. Thatcher's last week to the Falkland Islands.

### Argentina Accepts U.K. Burial Plan

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Argentina accepted on Monday a British proposal to bury about 250 Argentine soldiers in a special cemetery on the Falkland Islands. The Argentines were killed there during the fighting last spring.

The British proposal, received via the Brazilian and Swiss embassies in Buenos Aires, calls for individual burial of the victims in a special cemetery "in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church," a statement said.

### El Al Resumes Passenger Service

TEL AVIV (Combined Dispatches) — El Al flights took off Monday for Rome and Zurich, resuming passenger service by Israel's national airline although a dispute with the country's pilots was unresolved.

Under a formula worked out by Finance Minister Yoram Arlosi, pilots agreed to fly El Al planes even though they refused to accept wage agreement signed on their behalf by the country's labor federation Histadrut. A court is to rule Tuesday on the pilots' challenge to the contract.

A company source said that the pilots had returned to work after management threatened them with dismissal without severance pay.

### Guerrilla Leader Is Killed in Peru

LIMA (Reuters) — An important guerrilla leader known as Comandante Carlos was killed as he led about 100 of his fighters in a battle with police in the Andean province of Apurimac, police sources said Monday. Carlos Tello Cuti, 23, reportedly died along with about 15 other members of the leftist Sendero Luminoso, or Shining Path, movement during a three-hour battle Friday near the town of Chincheros. She was the second woman leader of the group to be killed recently. A 6-months ago, Edith Lagos was killed leading an attack.

On Saturday night more than 100 guerrillas attacked a contingent of police about 60 kilometers (38 miles) from Chincheros in retaliation for the deaths of their leader and comrades the day before, the sources said. There were no casualties.

### For the Record

BEIJING (UPI) — A Chinese Communist Party official was executed Monday for smuggling and embezzlement, the first reported case of execution of an official in China's anti-corruption campaign. Radio Beijing said Wang Zhong, 56, was shot after his conviction was upheld by Guangdong Provincial High Court.

ATHENS (Reuters) — An earthquake measuring 6.5 points on the Richter scale shook a wide area of Greece on Monday and caused the deaths of 10 people in Italy and Yugoslavia, the Athens Observatory said. The observatory said the quake was centered in the Ionian Sea near the island of Kephallonia, west of the mainland.

### Rostow Says Informal Pact On Missiles Is Worth Study

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formation on the chain of events that took place in secret last summer. The former arms-control chief said he arrived in Geneva on July 11, and that Mr. Nitzze showed him the draft he was preparing to discuss with his Soviet counterpart.

"I made a few suggestions and discussed it the next day," Mr. Rostow said. "It was a way of expressing the possibility of an alternative compromise to the zero option if we could not get Soviet agreement to it."

Mr. Nitzze met with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Rostow said, on July 16, and they discussed the possible compromise outline during a walk in the wooded area of the Jura mountains near Geneva. The actual piece of paper was not a draft treaty or anything as formal as that, officials said, but contained specific submittals on the missiles that would be allowed each side.

Mr. Rostow would not provide the numbers.

After returning to Washington on July 17, Mr. Rostow said that he telephoned Mr. Nitzze on a secure State Department telephone



Josef Ertl, left, of West Germany and Peter Walker of Britain, both agriculture ministers, talking before the EC ministers meeting in Brussels on Monday.

### London, Bonn Seek Farm-Price Limit

BRUSSELS — Britain and West Germany, citing a report that farmer incomes rose substantially last year, called Monday for the lowest possible increases in European Community farm prices for the coming season.

"We are not against price increases but we certainly want them as low as possible," said a spokesman for Peter Walker, the British farm secretary, as EC agriculture ministers began their first price negotiations. The EC Commission said in its

annual report on farming that farmer incomes rose 5 percent in real terms last year.

West Germany, the largest contributor to the EC budget, supported Britain's position while France, Italy, Greece and Ireland maintained their call for prices higher than the 4.4-percent average recommended by the EC Commission. The commission has estimated that a 4.4-percent increase in prices would result in a 2-percent increase in food costs in the EC. The price negotiations are expected to last several months.

## Jet in New Orleans Crash Struck A Tree After Gust Hit, Study Says

By Richard Witkin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A passenger jet that crashed on the outskirts of New Orleans in July might have flown safely out of a severe downdraft if there had been no trees in the way, according to a study prepared for Pan American World Airways.

The Pan American World Airways flight took off from New Orleans International Airport and had climbed to 163 feet (49 meters) when the strong downdraft caused it to lose altitude rapidly. The pilots of the Boeing 727 had managed to stop the descent and the plane had started climbing again when it struck a tree 52 feet above the ground, the report said.

If the downdraft, called a wind shear or microburst, had been 25 percent weaker, indications are that the aircraft would have missed the trees, according to the study by T. Theodore Fujita, a University of Chicago professor.

But the plane slammed through an area of ranch homes in Kenner, Louisiana, less than a mile from the runway of the New Orleans airport. All 146 people on board and eight on the ground were killed.

Mr. Fujita is widely credited with developing the concept of how violent downdrafts can threaten an

aircraft at very low altitude. His first major study emerged soon after a Boeing 727 crashed at Kennedy International Airport in June 1975 and killed 113 people.

Mr. Fujita says wind gusting vertically can suddenly shift direction. In such a circumstance the pilot of a plane flying into a headwind would be buffeted by a sharp downdraft and then would quickly have to contend with a tailwind. The sudden slowing of the airflow over the wings, coupled with the downdraft, would mean a loss of lift that could be fatal.

A copy of the Fujita report was obtained by The New York Times from sources close to Pan Am, who said the study would be sent to the National Transportation Safety Board, which is in charge of the inquiry into the crash.

In a telephone interview Friday from his Chicago office, Mr. Fujita said he was optimistic about the chances of developing greatly improved systems for tracking severe wind shifts and warning pilots in time to avoid the area. "At the least it would be fine if we could save one aircraft," he said.

Aviation experts say they are surprised by the small scale of microbursts. Peak winds, according to Mr. Fujita and other researchers, last only one to five minutes and the affected area can be, as it was

in New Orleans, only two nautical miles wide.

Another surprise has been the discovery that a wind shift can occur in otherwise benign weather.

However, it was raining heavily in the New Orleans area at the time of the crash. Several alerts for wind-shear conditions, as detected by airport wind monitors, had been broadcast to aircraft, though this was not unusual for the area in July.

By coincidence, in Boulder, Colo., Mr. Fujita's University of Chicago research team and a team from the National Center for Atmospheric Research were conducting the most ambitious field study to date of the wind-shifting phenomenon when the New Orleans crash occurred.

A great amount of data was collected, and officials of the Federal Aviation Administration say the information will help in the design of detection and warning systems planned for airports late in the decade.

A detection system is already in place at more than 60 U.S. airports and the number is to be almost doubled soon. But the system has many shortcomings, chief among them being that it only monitors wind close to ground level and only in the areas where anemometers are situated.

## Walesa, in Seeking Former Job, Asserts He May Take Legal Action

By David Storey  
Reuters

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, vowed Monday to get back his job at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk by legal action if necessary, but refused to meet local administrators to discuss the issue.

Mr. Walesa, 39, held an important news conference in the court of the former Solidarity headquarters, knelt in the snow at a Gdansk shipyard monument and prayed at a church.

He made no attempt to enter the shipyard. The management there turned him away Friday when, two months after his release from martial-law internment, Mr. Walesa said he wanted to resume his electrician's job.

He said he had been summoned Monday to meet the official who runs union affairs at Solidarity's former headquarters. From his minibus in the building's front court, Mr. Walesa said he would not attend the meeting because it would compromise him and other Solidarity leaders "elected as officials of an independent union."

He said: "Walesa wants to work in the shipyards and not at the administration office under the guidance of the plenipotentiary in charge of Solidarity affairs."

Official sources at the plenipotentiary's office said later they needed to clear up some matters with Mr. Walesa concerning his previous post as head of Solidarity before he could be allowed to take on new employment at the yard.

Mr. Walesa has said his last real job was in the shipyard. He worked at the yards from 1967 until he was dismissed after taking part in a short strike in 1976. He was reinstated after the August 1980 agreement that led to the formation of Solidarity.

After his statement, Mr. Walesa drove to the monument that is a memorial to workers killed in riots in 1970. There, under television lights and as several plainclothes policemen watched, he knelt in the snow and declared: "I shall always remain faithful to these crosses. I was and remain a unionist."

Then he went to the nearby St. Bridgid's Church, presided over by his close friend, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, and knelt again in prayer.

The Polish authorities have repeatedly described Mr. Walesa, who headed the union of almost 10 million workers, as just another private citizen. "The former leader of a former trade union," the description does not please Mr. Walesa, who has pledged to fight for the liberal principles his union tried to embrace.

Going to the monument Monday, he said he was going "to remind everyone we are fighting for the August principles."

He also said he expected a response from the shipyard management to a letter he sent Friday, expressing his determination to resume his job. If the response does not come within seven days, he said, he would consider taking legal action.

He said he was writing to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's

leader, giving a full account of his activities since his release from internment Nov. 13.

■ **Reporter Describes Expulsion**  
Ruth E. Gruber, the U.S. reporter who was expelled from Poland, said Monday her expulsion was a warning to Western journalists "to cool it." The Associated Press reported from Berlin.

Miss Gruber, 33, who had been Warsaw correspondent for United Press International, said Poland's Communist regime also meant her expulsion to scare Poles away from contacts with the foreign press.

"I don't like being used, and I have been used," she said at a press conference in West Berlin.

Miss Gruber said she was set up for the expulsion by being sent a package from Gdansk. The government said the package contained

two rolls of film showing military installations.

"You have to see this whole affair in the context of this very, very harsh campaign the Polish officials have been waging against the West and particularly against the American press," she said.

The Polish authorities, she added, "are concerned about the formation of a widespread dissident movement — not an underground, but an opposition movement. And they are concerned what role the foreigners who have been released will play in this."

■ **Poland to Repay \$2 Billion**  
Finance Minister Stanislaw Nickarz of Poland said that his country would be able to repay a total of \$2 billion to its Western creditors in 1983, Reuters reported Monday from Warsaw, quoting the official news agency PAP.

## Small Chinese Town Reforging U.S. Link

(Continued from Page 1)

the rails they helped build, moving to cities where few Chinese had ever set foot: Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Early settlers realized money could be made not only by hand labor, but also in providing services, notably restaurants and laundries.

Still, about half of the 300,000 Chinese who reached the United States before 1880 returned home with money and ideas to uplift their poor villages.

Those who stayed in the United States sent large sums of money home — an average of \$30 to \$40 a person until the Depression, according to the author Jack Chen. At one point, the remittances were generous enough to defray half of China's adverse balance of payments.

The trans-Pacific link brought modern luster to Taishan far ahead of larger, more cosmopolitan centers. In 1906, a rail line was extended to the town. Two years later, the first school for girls was opened. Public roads were built, telephone lines buzzed with long-distance calls, technical schools were started and movie theaters showed U.S. films.

But Taishan's fortunes soured when Communist guerrillas seized the mainland in 1949. Fiercely na-

tionalistic, they equated China's ignominy with foreign influence. After Washington sent troops to battle Chinese in Korea, the new government directed its bitterest barbs at the United States.

Like Westernized Chinese everywhere, Taishanese were suspected of being a fifth column. For the next 25 years, they were targets of persecution, beatings and imprisonment.

Financial ruin followed. Only after Beijing began normalizing relations with Washington in the 1970s did Taishan begin to bounce back. Remittances streamed in again — \$3 million yearly — and crates filled with bicycles, televisions and refrigerators arrived with U.S. postmarks.

China has shifted its emphasis from ideology to modernity, and Taishan suddenly became an asset for attracting U.S. capital and expertise.

Taishan, now hoping for a renaissance, is looking back across the Pacific for its inspiration. Chinese-Americans are being invited to invest in joint ventures, send consumer goods or just come back for a look.

"I went back in search of my roots," said C.W. Wang, 52, who left China for an American education in the 1940s and is now a professor in Hong Kong. "My grandmother's picture was still on the wall of my old house. Nobody bothered to take it down for all those years. I wept, tears really coming. After going back, I know how my life has changed a lot, but my village is so far behind."

"They say Chinese, no matter where they are, have an obligation to improve their home. After all, I was born here."

## Flight Recorder Is Recovered in Crash in Turkey

ANKARA — Rescue workers have recovered the flight recorder of a Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 that crashed Sunday at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, killing 47 persons, officials said Monday.

The plane, carrying 60 passengers and a crew of seven on a flight from Paris to Istanbul, crashed as it tried to land in gusting winds and heavy snow. Witnesses said it hit the ground about 50 yards (45 meters) short of the runway and broke into three pieces before exploding and burning.

The semi-official Anatolian News Agency said that 47 persons died in the crash and the remaining 20 were injured; many had serious burns and fractures. Diplomats said two Britons, a Swede and a Yugoslav were among the dead.

Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu, who went to the airport after the crash, said a full investigation would be held.

## Falklands Mine Hurts U.K. Major

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

LONDON — A British Army officer who guided Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during her recent tour of the minefields on the Falkland Islands has lost a foot in a mine explosion, the Falkland Islands office said Monday.

Major Stephen Hambrook, 49, the commanding officer of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squadron, was injured Saturday when he stepped on a mine in an area thought to have been clear of the devices, an army press spokesman said.

Major Hambrook, who guided Mrs. Thatcher when she toured the minefields on the islands last week, was reported in serious condition in hospital at Port Stanley.

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# Pope Will Visit Managua Amid Church-State Rift

By Robert C. Toth  
Los Angeles Times Service

MANAGUA — In ordinary times, nothing would produce an outpouring of joy to compare with a visit by the leader of the Roman Catholic Church to this overwhelmingly Catholic country, where religion is a central element in national life.

But with Pope John Paul II scheduled to visit Nicaragua on March 5, there is concern that his presence will dramatize — and perhaps worsen — the ugly split between this country's church and the leftist Sandinista revolution it once supported.

The church-state confrontation, which has produced passionate divisions within the church itself, reached its most sordid level in August when the regime showed a film on national television of a priest, Father Bismarck Carballo, nude before a jeering mob, and claimed that he was caught having a "scandalous love affair" with a parishioner.

Ensuing riots killed two persons and Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo charged that Father Carballo, who is both the archbishop's spokesman and director of Catholic radio here, had been framed in a Sandinista plot to discredit the church for opposing its rule.

The church split pits the archbishop and his more conservative followers against radical priests embracing the so-called liberation theology.

Five priests hold high posts in the Sandinista government despite church efforts to have them resign to their religious duties. Sandinista officials claim that the Vatican insisted that these men, including the foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, must be "withdrawn" for the pope to proceed with his visit to Nicaragua.

Precisely what the Vatican meant by "withdrawn" was not made clear but the pro-Sandinista priests were angered by the demand.

## Sandinist Leftist Priests Encounter Rome's Authority

"Rome insisted it isn't blackmail, and maybe the Italians have a different word for it," a Foreign Ministry official complained. "In Spanish, it's blackmail."

"We don't want the priests to leave the government," explained Danilo Aguilar, deputy editor of the pro-Sandinista El Nuevo Diario, "because it would then appear there was a divorce between the church and the Sandinistas."

But the archbishop's followers argue that the presence of the rebel clerics lends legitimacy to the regime. One bishop has said that Nicaragua is becoming "the new Rome" for radical clergymen, a testing ground for the new theology that holds that one mission of the church — perhaps its main mission — is to remedy social injustice.

The church's hostility toward the Sandinista regime is the most extreme example of the drifting away of support for the revolution that toppled the late dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979. But less dramatic cases also exist.

The independent newspaper, La Prensa, has been closed several times by censors who have denied four out of five attempts to print a papal letter warning that "popular churches" are a political phenomenon that endangers Christianity, according to its editor, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro. Also barred have been critical items on Cuba and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and all mention of the assassination attempt on the pope was mounted by Bulgarians.

The private business sector complains that it is being squeezed by price and investment controls. Technicians, managers and small

businessmen have left the country in significant numbers as the economy declines. Well over half of the economy is still in private hands, but Dr. Jaime Bengoechea, director of the Nicaraguan equivalent of the Chamber of Commerce, said "the mixed economy will die by attrition" if current policies are not changed.

Yet it is the church, as Nicaragua's strongest institution and perhaps the only one able to challenge the Sandinistas for the allegiance of its 2.5 million people — 95 percent of them Catholic — that is the focus of the struggle to make the Sandinista regime live up to its pledges of political pluralism, mixed economy and nonalignment.

In their three years in power, the Sandinistas have not moved the country significantly nearer to those goals. But they cite the almost daily attacks of U.S.-backed

guerrillas in Honduras from across the northern border — two Managua volunteers picking coffee were murdered in that region recently, for example — to maintain a state of national emergency that helps to keep the vast majority of Nicaraguans on their side.

The Sandinistas blame the religious conflicts mainly on U.S. subversion and on personalities rather than on principles. "The archbishop is the instrument of the counterrevolutionaries," Foreign Minister d'Escoto told a visiting group of scholars and journalists last week. "He has fallen prey to the courting of the U.S. Embassy and COSEP, a victim of his own vanity." COSEP is the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce.

It was not surprising that the archbishop's announcement at Christmas that the pope would visit Nicaragua got mixed reviews.

Father Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, the culture minister and a major Latin American poet, branded Rome's demand that the priests withdraw "a politically motivated frontal assault on the revolution." The government complained that it had not been formally informed of the papal visit.

But then the Sandinista junta claimed that it, and not the archbishop, would receive the pope. That move seemed, to Western diplomats, an effort by the regime to control John Paul's visit through such means as shaping his itinerary to get maximum benefit for the junta and minimal benefit for the archbishop.

Father d'Escoto will almost certainly not be here to welcome the pope. He said he planned to attend the meeting of nonaligned nations in India in early March, and commented: "The seventh summit of the nonaligned is infinitely more important than the pope's visit."

## 2 Senators Say Congress Will Back U.S. Social Security Funding Plan

By Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two influential Republican senators have predicted that the bipartisan financing plan for Social Security pensions approved by a presidential advisory commission would be supported by Congress, despite opposition by groups representing business, government workers and the elderly.

Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Budget Committee chairman, said Sunday on television: "On the whole, I think it will work. I think it will pass. I think it will have broad support."

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Finance Committee chairman, who played a key role in getting the agreement, said on television that Congress can complete action on the plan by May 1.

The commission chairman, Alan Greenspan, said that he expected passage, even though many parts of the plan are strongly opposed by the groups. "It's not going to be easy, but it's a terribly formidable group of political figures who are supporting this compromise," he said on TV, referring to political leaders that include President Ronald Reagan and the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat.

The proposal will be considered first by the House Ways and Means Committee, which starts hearings on it Feb. 1.

If action is not finished by May 1, Senator Dole said, the Social Security Administration would have to start processing checks that include an annual cost-of-living adjustment to be paid in July, even though the plan calls for postponing the increase for six months.

The plan, approved 12-3 by the commission, combines tax increases and cuts in the growth of benefits in order to net \$169 billion over the next seven years and prevent default. But it contains some provisions that are meeting opposition, such as taxing half of the benefits to persons with incomes above \$20,000; accelerating scheduled Social Security payroll tax increases; mandatory coverage for new U.S. employees; and the six-month delay in the cost-of-living adjustments.

Opposition to proposals for accelerating the payroll tax increases and imposing a U.S. income tax on benefits was expressed by the American Association of Retired Persons.

"We understand the spirit of the compromise, but it has yielded a package that has some very fatal flaws," said Laurie Fiori, a legislative aide to the association. "We think public sentiment is going to be very negative."

The American Postal Workers Union assailed a provision requiring U.S. workers to join Social Security, as did many other government employee unions.

The National Federation of Independent Businesses, an associa-

tion of small businesses, said in opposing the plan that the proposed payroll tax increases would add to the tax burden on businesses and aggravate unemployment.

The association of retired persons said it was forming a coalition against the plan. According to several sources, other major groups preparing to oppose it included the U.S. Industry Council and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

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INAUGURATED — George C. Wallace took office Monday as Alabama's governor for an unprecedented fourth term with a pledge that he will be the champion of the struggling middle class. Mr. Wallace, who was last governor from 1971 to 1979, takes over from Governor Fob James. He is kissing his wife, Lisa, at their home.

## Nakasone Arrives in Washington, Prepares for String of Complaints

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who arrived here Monday night on a three-day visit, will hear a long string of complaints from U.S. officials about the trading practices of his country.

In spite of the trade liberalization measures announced last week to smooth the way for the trip, U.S. officials insist that Japan has a long way to go to provide the kind of access to its market that Japanese and other foreign products enjoy in the United States.

"There are some impressive elements in the latest program, but the problems haven't gone away," said David R. Macdonald, a deputy U.S. trade representative.

President Ronald Reagan has been briefed to hit the high points on the trade agenda — such issues as bigger quotas for beef and citrus fruits from the United States and the failure of Japan to purchase U.S. telecommunications equipment, despite an agreement two years ago that it would.

What the president does not get to will be taken up by cabinet ministers and congressional leaders over a "whirlwind" of breakfasts, lunches and dinners and other working meetings during Mr. Nakasone's visit.

"The trade issues will not be swept under the table," an administration official said. "There will be tough, frank discussions."

But the visit is not just about trade frictions. The two largest industrial economies have a vast range of interests in common.

"Both sides look forward to establishing a personal rapport between the two leaders," a White House official said, adding that Mr. Nakasone "has gotten off to a good and strong start." The prime minister has been in office less than two months.

Japan is expected to bring up some complaints as well. One longstanding problem relates to the U.S. refusal to export Alaskan oil, which would be cheaper than Japan's supplies from the Middle East.

Congress, in reacting to earlier oil shortages, mandated that Alaskan oil only be used domestically. Administration officials said serious consideration was being given to requesting that Congress lift the export ban. In the vast exchange operation, the United States would then take more crude from Venezuela and Mexico that is currently bought by Japan.

Any such action, however, would have to surmount opposition from the maritime lobby. U.S. tankers now transport the oil from Alaska to California and around to the Gulf of Mexico, but it could be shipped to Japan on foreign ships.

The reaction here to Japan's third trade liberalization program in only a little more than a year was positive. Yet a close reading of some of the finer points, trade officials said, showed that all is not as it appears.

Japan said it was cutting its tariff on cigarettes from 35 percent to 20 percent. Lower tariffs have long been sought by the United States to reduce the 40-cent premium paid for U.S. cigarettes over a pack of local brands. But Japan's Tobacco and Salt Monopoly has also ordered retailers to charge higher prices for the U.S. cigarettes, almost offsetting the tariff cut, Mr. Macdonald said in an interview.

Japan said it would no longer require a safety certification for metal baseball bats, which have become for U.S. manufacturers a symbol of the obstacles to market penetration in Japan. But Mr.

Macdonald noted that product liability insurance was still required before customs would approve the bats and that this was just about impossible to get.

Although the Japanese said they were increasing quotas to allow some products greater access, Mr. Macdonald noted that they also lowered the quotas on other products, he cited peas and beans, among others.

The Japanese said they would

examine about 30 laws related to import regulations with the aim of providing equality of treatment between Japanese and foreign products. A cabinet commission will make recommendations for changes by the end of March.

Although it could take 18 to 24 months before changes are in effect, Mr. Macdonald strongly backs the move. "For the first time, they are dealing with our fundamental concerns," he said.

## A Kitchen Debate in Connecticut

Affluent Town Divided on Where to Open Soup Line

By Samuel G. Freedman  
New York Times Service

WESTPORT, Connecticut — Here, in one of the wealthiest towns in Connecticut, the Reverend Theodore Hoskins wants to open a soup kitchen to feed the hungry. It would be best situated, he believes, near the park where perhaps a dozen homeless young men sleep — and amid such stores as Kmart, J.C. Penney, and Cheesecake.

To Mr. Hoskins and the Homeless People's Committee, the need for a kitchen represents the coming of the recession to a preserve of affluence. In Westport, the average household income is \$40,000, the average home costs \$160,000 and the bumper stickers say, "Make Shopping an Olympic Sport."

Those who disagree with Mr. Hoskins' plan, led by First Selectman William Seiden, the town's highest elected official, say they fear the kitchen would attract a "pestilence" of criminals. They say they would not mind feeding the "worthy" hungry at a site a bit more out of the way than the center of town.

With the debate, fissures have opened in the town of 25,000. The first and second selectmen disagree with each other. Some in Mr. Hoskins' congregation dissent from his views. The owner of a local video game arcade has paid for 500 bumper stickers endorsing the kitchen with the slogan "I Care."

Two local men — a freelance writer and a social worker with

Westport's homeless — began a fast on Jan. 16 that they said would not end until Mr. Seiden established a soup kitchen downtown. The issue dominates radio talk shows and the letter columns of local newspapers.

But the soup kitchen has not polarized Westport so much as forced on its citizens a choice many term agonizing: between compassion for others and assurance of their own safety. And it has raised the broader issue of hunger amid plenty more intimately than ever in this community.

"It surprises people that Westport isn't all Mercedes-Benzes and four-bedroom colonials," said Barbara Butler, the second selectman. "And it frightens them, in these economic times, to have hunger come so close to home."

"It's such a touchy thing, such a gray area," said Dan Coughlin, the owner of a ski shop and president of the Downtown Merchants Association. "They say all you're doing is a human service — and who doesn't want to do that? But we are so battered here with crime and vandalism already."

Mr. Hoskins, however, said he felt neither surprised nor torn. For 10 years, he said, he has seen the need growing. It began, he noted with young people who would arrive to sleep at the Sargent Church, a Congregational Church, of which he is the pastor. The church set up shelters for youths four years ago and a social service program for the homeless, Operation Bootstraps, two years ago.

The problems outweigh each solution. "I would come in the morning and find 15 or 20 people sleeping in the church," Mr. Hoskins said. "We had bag ladies, people out of jobs, single parents, people who were having a hard time with drugs or alcohol." Others had been forced out of their \$25-a-week rooms in Westport when zoning laws encouraged homeowners to upgrade the apartments, usually increasing the rent. David Kennedy, the town's director of human services, recalled two unemployed executives applying for public aid in the past year. He said he had to place liens on homes worth \$100,000 or more to make sure the men, as required, repaid \$79.25 a week in welfare assistance.

Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Hoskins and representatives of the local Red Cross and various social service agencies formed the Homeless People's Committee about a year ago. But their task soon turned to food as well as shelter. For Mr. Hoskins, the change in direction came after people three times battered down the door of the church kitchen to steal food.

The committee thought it had found an ideal site for its community kitchen downtown in the Westport Youth Center. The center's board agreed to try it, and Mr.

Seiden initially agreed, too. He changed his mind after commissioning a police report on crime in the central area.

The report listed more than 100 crimes in the area in the past year — burglaries, narcotics, a sexual assault and thefts of bicycles, mopeds and cars. It blamed much of the activity on a group of "street people" who live and sleep around a park the police call "Needle Park."

The police report confirmed what merchants such as Mr. Coughlin already knew. Vandalism had cut down \$2,000 worth of Christmas lights on Main Street a few weeks ago. Mr. Coughlin said some of his female customers had acknowledged fears of being mugged on the way to the stores. Residents of apartments above the stores recently told a town meeting how frightened they were of having to park in a municipal lot near "Needle Park."

And the police report warned that a soup kitchen would make things worse.

"The possibility does exist," a detective wrote, "that Westport would become an oasis of sorts for criminals and homeless people from surrounding towns."

Mr. Seiden picked up that theme a month ago, in denying the committee permission to use the youth center for the soup kitchen.

"Undesirables will be served, as opposed to needy Westporters," he wrote at the time.

A human, Christian and democratic peace could be found without resorting to violence, bloodshed and blind destruction of goods that are necessary for the whole community," said papal nuncio, Monsignor Lajos Kada.

Addressing 1,000 worshippers in San Salvador's Metropolitan Cathedral, the Hungarian-born Vatican ambassador called for an end to the political violence. He said that a Roman Catholic Church group had agreed after a three-day retreat on the need for direct talks between rebels and the government.

Acting Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has repeatedly called for immediate talks between the government and the rebels. In a weekend message from the Vatican, Pope John Paul II called for a dialogue in troubled regions of the world, including Central America.

San Salvador — The Vatican's ambassador in El Salvador has called on the U.S.-backed government and leftist guerrillas to hold talks aimed at ending the civil war.

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## Ex-Biafran Joins Nigerian Party

United Press International

LAGOS — Odumegwu Ojukwu, former leader of the failed Biafran secession, has joined forces with Nigeria's ruling party in a move aimed at easing regional friction.

"I join the National Party of Nigeria in the pursuit of peace and in the best interest of the Ibo people of eastern Nigeria," Mr. Ojukwu said at a political rally Friday in Abuja, about 350 miles (560 kilometers) east of Lagos.

In 1967, eastern Nigeria seceded, declaring itself the Republic of Biafra and plunging the country into civil war until 1970. Mr. Ojukwu, who returned home last June after 13 years in exile in the Ivory Coast, appealed to eastern Nigerians to "forget the civil war, work for a brighter future and seek peace through dialogue."

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## No Time for Small Talk

In the stream of foreign visitors to Washington, few rank in importance with Tuesday's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan. America's relations with Japan are central to world prosperity, yet discussion of them is usually dominated by quarrels over Japanese cars and American beef. Much more than that is at stake.

America and Japan dominate world trade. Together, they produce more than one-third of all the world's goods and services. No one country can lift the world out of recession, but no two countries can do more than these two. No topic is more urgent for Mr. Nakasone's Washington talks, which should not be allowed to bog down in disputatious detail.

Mr. Nakasone's preparations for this visit have been dazzling. He has laid out a long list of concessions to American exporters, made a good effort to enlarge Japan's defense budget, opened the way for the United States to benefit from Japanese military technology and began a major new aid program to smooth relations with South Korea. But that is far from enough, and does not address the larger issue of economic recovery.

Trade is only part of the problem but it cannot be ignored. American industry and labor are up in arms about Japan's reluctance to reciprocate America's tolerance for its products. And they are not alone in protesting unfair restrictions; the highly competitive West Germans and Taiwanese, among others, sound the same complaint.

Faced with unmistakable hostility, what has Japan done? Take three examples:

• Cigarettes — Japan's farm bloc has kept the tariff prohibitively high, stipulating even

where foreign cigarettes may be sold. Last week the tariff was cut almost in half and the whole country was opened to sales, but not Tokyo and Osaka, the main two cities, which will not be opened until October.

• Machine tools — The 7-percent tariff was cut in zero. That sounds impressive until you learn that Japanese machine tools have won more than half the American market and there is no way the tables can be turned.

• Beef — Import quotas that block American competition were not touched by Mr. Nakasone and, he indicated, will not be.

Unless more progress is made in overcoming these self-serving Japanese trade policies, officials will find it progressively harder to reach the still more important and difficult issues affecting worldwide recovery.

Japan is the only major country whose economy is growing — less than before, but still growing. Of all countries, it could and should be spending still more on foreign aid to poorer nations and stimulating domestic consumption in ways that would dramatically increase its imports.

Yet Mr. Nakasone's government also has a rising budget deficit and he has chosen the opposite course: an austerity program that spends more for defense but less for everything else. And he faces pressure to pursue a still easier monetary policy, which has already contributed to undervaluing the yen, assisting exports and discouraging imports.

Japan is a major power whose governments have not lived up to its world responsibilities. The prime minister and President Ronald Reagan have little time for small talk.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Remembering King

For many Americans, the remembrances remain vivid, but the years are making a difference. Though Martin Luther King Jr. would have been only 54 last Saturday, it has been nearly two decades now — time enough for a generation to reach adulthood — since that famous electrifying yesterday in Washington when the voice and the message boomed out from the base of the Lincoln Memorial, all about a man's dream. There was a magnificent clarity in Mr. King's hopes and demands for justice, and if the full measure of his presence is lost on those born since, his vision should not be, because it is ever clear.

What gave that speech its lasting power was only in part the resonance of the speaker; there was force that made you want to speak along, to reaffirm a commitment to some old-fashioned values having to do with humanity and letting freedom ring. At that time, the evidence of ugly prejudice, intolerance and physical violence may have been far more obvious and prevalent in the land — but does anyone today suggest that it has all gone away?

Despite what he saw around him, Mr. King insisted that "unconditional love will have the final word in reality." But he made a distinction between pacifism and passivity, noting

that solutions will come "when men develop the type of discontent which says, within, 'We will take it no longer!'"

The words were not merely those of a black leader about civil rights for people of color; the dream was that of an American for all Americans — patriotism at its finest. This is why the sentiment runs deep and arguments are strong for making Mr. King's birthday an official national holiday. Granted, the act of remembering Mr. King does not in itself require a holiday; nor should the declaration of this day as a holiday set off a chain of calls for more such observances for narrow reasons. The honoring of Mr. King's birthday has become far more than a symbolic issue for many people who see it as an exceptional, formal, nationwide recognition of the goals of his struggle and the hopes in his dream.

"All that I have said is that the survival of the human race is dependent upon man's ability to solve the problems of racial injustice, poverty and war," he said. "The solution . . . is in turn dependent upon man squaring his moral progress with his scientific progress, and learning the practical art of living in harmony."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Measuring Hardship

Juanita Kreps, the former secretary of commerce, and seven other distinguished economists have come out with a report showing that the methods the U.S. government now uses to measure economic hardship are seriously deficient.

Those measures, principally the unemployment and poverty statistics, can seriously distort and disguise the scope and nature of the problem.

For example, Mrs. Kreps and her colleagues calculate that, in 1979, "more than half of those who were unemployed at some time . . . lived in households with total annual income in excess of \$15,000." On the other hand, in 1981, "more than five million workers, who were never officially unemployed, lived in poverty."

Since the need to alleviate poverty is immediate, while the programs to reduce unemployment may well have to be long-term, it is imperative to be able to measure these problems precisely — and to distinguish them from each other. The statistics available, according to Mrs. Kreps and her colleagues, suggest that low wages and limited hours of employment caused more hardship, at least in 1979, than did unemployment.

But the need, they point out, is for data that is more current and geographically precise. The money it would take to improve and refine that data would be money well spent.

— David Broder in The Washington Post.

### Citizen Walesa

Lech Walesa is now, officially, "a private citizen." Yet citizen Walesa is an international symbol. The government is surprised when his release does not end Western sanctions. His domestic symbolism is such that he must be prevented from laying a wreath at the

[Gdansk] memorial or clocking on for work. Striving for sincerity, General Jaruzelski talks the language of "socialist renewal." His subordinates seem busy recreating the isolation, fatigue and implicit corruption of the 1970s.

— The Guardian (London).

### Troubles in Manila

Problems are piling up. [President Ferdinand Marcos's] health is suspect; rumors abound that he has a rare kidney disease. The faltering economy — caused by mismanagement and misuse of funds, international recession, and a \$16-billion foreign exchange debt — has exacerbated widespread poverty, malnutrition and unemployment.

These hardships have helped the outlawed communist movement to rally supporters for a revolutionary struggle to overthrow the Marcos government. The communist-led guerrilla army has about 6,000 full-time fighters, compared with 1,500 when martial law was declared. They have many supporters.

The Marcos administration has also come under persistent fire from the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines and from human rights groups inside the country and abroad. As the Marcos regime barnstormed through the United States, Amnesty International renewed allegations that government troops and security agents in the Philippines had illegally detained, tortured or arbitrarily killed hundreds of people in 18 months.

Rumors about Mr. Marcos's health may prove groundless. He might remain in power for the rest of the decade. But the challenge posed by the revolutionary forces in the Philippines is not a short-term threat. The worry is how much stronger they might become if there is not a marked improvement in economic and social conditions.

— Michael Richardson, the Melbourne Age, quoted in World Press Review.

## FROM OUR JAN. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Raid on 10 Downing St.

LONDON — The suffragettes made their most sensational raid yesterday, when they invaded No. 10 Downing St., the residence of the prime minister, and made a determined effort to penetrate into the famous chamber where the secret deliberations of the cabinet are held, at the moment when the ministers were actually sitting in council. Two women, the Tribune says, forced their way into the room, but were ejected by the next, being gently but firmly ejected. The others adopted a new rule in suffragette strategy by shackling themselves to the railings of the prime minister's house with chains and locks.

### 1933: Philippine Independence

WASHINGTON — Overriding President Hoover's veto by much the same proportion as the House did a week ago, the Senate today enacted into law the bill granting independence to the Philippine Islands after a decade of transitional commonwealth government. The law, which becomes effective immediately, provides for complete sovereignty for the islands, which America acquired after the Spanish-American war, upon termination of a 10-year probationary period, provided the Filipinos form a constitution within two years and approve the final step of severance constitutionally, at the end of 10 years.

## Rescuing An Ailing Presidency

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The breaking of the president is merely under way. Mr. Reagan's split staff buttonholes reporters to portray him as unwilling to listen to reason, and what President Dwight D. Eisenhower called "sensational-seeking columnists" berate him for not abandoning the principles upon which he was elected.

In response, the president weakly sends Secretary of State George P. Shultz out to tell reporters that Mr. Reagan is fully in charge, which demonstrates the opposite. The president himself steps out of the permanent Chinese fire drill that has become the West Wing to ask "What disaster?" which is taken as further proof of his removal from reality.

If he is to rescue his presidency from its predicament, Mr. Reagan must dispense with his I-am-not-a-snooek defensiveness. He should use next week's State of the Union message to confound his opponents and reinvigorate his supporters.

To take the high ground on the economy: He should stop joining the Henry Pennies clubbing about the deficit and should start campaigning against the alternatives that his critics are offering.

The fact is that Reaganomics slowed down the breakneck economy and succeeded in defeating public enemy number one, runaway inflation. To encourage recovery from the unavoidable recession, he has already put in place a stimulative fiscal policy (the deficit, which the economy now needs) while the Federal Reserve has pursued a stimulative monetary policy (pulling down interest rates with a money supply growth far beyond "the high end of the range").

That double dose of stimulation is a recovery policy that makes good sense. Mr. Reagan should go on the attack against the gloomy purveyors of Kaufmanomics, who cling to their theory that the deficit of 4 percent of gross national product might abate the foolishness of raising taxes when the recovery needs consumers with money to spend.

Mr. Reagan is in the role of Franklin Roosevelt, while the other guys are playing Herbert Hoover. Sparked by this combined fiscal and monetary stimulus, the economy is likely to show a solid recovery this summer. The housing industry, always the bellwether, is finally stiffening. The great majority of large and small investors believe the recession has bottomed out, which explains the five-month stock market climb.

The president should stop pleading for patience and start pointing the finger at high-tax politicians who have a vested interest in Republican hard times.

To put his mark on foreign policy: He should stop trying to placate the detenteists, and return to the theme that expresses his essence. We will rebuild our strength until the Russians know that real arms reduction makes sense, and we will never shrink from peaceful ideological combat against Communist tyranny.

The appointment of Mr. Shultz earned him polite applause from all those who implacably oppose Reagan views, and cost the president the vital support of those who share Reagan views. Instead of being a lightning rod grounding criticism aimed at Mr. Reagan, the pragmatic and popular Mr. Shultz has offered accommodations to a part in the president's anti-Soviet storm. The secretary of state is a hero to those who think the president all the more a villain.

Accordingly, the concessions the president makes to the crowd overruled the Camp David accord to award West Bank sovereignty to the Arabs, caving in to Europeans who put pipeline profits ahead of common defense, and soon kowtowing to the Chinese on a scale that would make Carter blush — gain Mr. Reagan no press credit while they fritter away his own constituency.

In preparing his State of the Union message, Mr. Reagan will undoubtedly be lumbered with phrases submitted by the State Department and the National Security Council calling for a policy of "incentives and penalties to achieve 'behavior modification'" so as to "stimulate the global economy." He should grab the microphone and lock change in a debate, who twice sponk up a staff that thought it owned him, who went into a convention to head off a power play that might have weakened the presidency. This president has shown the ability — and certainly has the cause — to sweep aside those who patronize him and to seize the mid-term initiative.

The New York Times.

## MX'd-Up Priorities: Newer Isn't Always Better

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Reagan administration officials say the dismissal of Eugene V. Roslow means that Secretary of State George P. Shultz will manage the Reagan administration's arms control policy. That is good news — particularly if Mr. Shultz can remind the president of his own dictum that "it takes two to tango."

Mr. Reagan recently wrote to Representative Jack Kemp, for example, that if Congress does not approve the MX missile, he will be forced to a "reassessment" of his strategic arms reduction proposals, known as START. His reasoning, White House aides explained, was that if the MX were killed, the Russians would have no incentive to reduce their missile force.

In the same letter Mr. Reagan wrote that his START proposals were "based on the assumption that our force structure will include MX." He said that the MX is a survivable basing mode. We certainly could not accept a situation wherein all of the Soviet missiles permitted were recently deployed modern systems, while ours were all far older.

Edward L. Rowny, Mr. Reagan's START negotiator, recently echoed the latter notion. Disputing a statement by Paul C. Warnke, the Carter administration's negotiator in the strategic arms limitation talks, that the Russians "do not have a modern ICBM," Mr. Rowny insisted that Moscow has "over 600 missiles which are better than the MX right now."

When Congress again takes up the MX issue, such highly debatable arguments are likely to be White House staples. But MX deployment will not enhance chances for a START agreement; not even ICBMs are not really more "modern," certainly not in technological terms — as even Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has acknowledged in congressional testimony.

The Russians, for example, began putting independently targetable warheads, or MIRVs, on their missiles about 1977. The United States, which developed the technology, had been "MIRVing" missiles since 1971. So the Soviet MIRVs are newer but they are not, for that reason, better or even necessarily as good as the American.

The Soviet SS-18 intercontinental missile, Moscow's best, can carry 10 warheads. But it is liquid-fueled, which results in serious technical deficiencies. Its accuracy, while improved over earlier models, is comparable to that of the solid-fueled American Minuteman-3, when the latter is upgraded with Mark 12-A warheads.

There are 300 such upgraded Minuteman-3s, each carrying three warheads. So the SS-18 with its 10 warheads is a heavier system that can launch more weapons; it is not more modern or more technologically advanced — rather less so — than the upgraded Minuteman-3. And if the United States opted not to build the MX, it could instead upgrade the 250 Minuteman-3s not yet equipped with the new warheads; that would be a total of 550 missiles and 1,650 warheads, all as technologically advanced as anything the Russians have, or more so.

As for the Rowny claim that the Russians already have 600 missiles better than the MX, he could only have meant heavier. The MX, with its 10 warheads, would be the most advanced and the most destructive such weapon ever built — first strike weapon at that, with an accuracy rating almost twice as good as that of the SS-18, the Russians' best.

Mr. Reagan's letter to Mr. Kemp, moreover,

shows clearly that the president never intended to bargain away so formidable a weapon in return for an arms reduction agreement; he said his proposals were "based on the assumption" that the MX would be deployed. But if that is the case, how can it possibly give the Russians an incentive to cut their own missile force?

Mr. Reagan called for both sides to reduce their intercontinental missiles to a total of 850 carrying a total of 5,000 warheads, no more than 2,500 of which could be deployed on land-based missiles. That would require Moscow to cut back from about 2,400 land-based missiles with about 5,200 warheads to 850 missiles with only 2,500 warheads — a drastic reduction.

But Mr. Reagan apparently intends that the United States would build and deploy, say, 100 MXs with 10 warheads each, retain its 300 upgraded Minuteman-3s with three warheads, and stay within the 2,500 land-based warhead limit. Washington could also deploy 390 submarines based intercontinental missiles (within the overall limit of 850) with about six warheads each.

So the president wants the Russians to reduce their land-based missiles by a third and their warheads by half, sacrificing their only strategic advantage. But he would have the United States retain its advantage in sea-based missiles, and increase the accuracy and destructive potential of its land-based ICBMs — which would carry more and better warheads than they do now.

MX deployment, in fact, would make it all but certain that no Soviet government could expect big cuts in its own land-based missiles, let alone those Mr. Reagan proposed; and the letter to Mr. Kemp, taken at face value, must mean that the president is determined to have his MX, if not his START.

The New York Times.

## Of Multinationals and 10-Person Skunk-Works

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Fifteen years ago this column compiled a roster of the best American institutions. While flawed, the list showed that several diverse outfits — for instance, Harvard, IBM and the political machine of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley — performed effectively for similar reasons.

A flood of recent books and articles on management strategies, particularly in Japan, reflects a new quest for organizations that deliver the goods. Though the old formulas no longer apply, a backward look suggests some of the new specifications for institutions that work.

The original list included — besides Harvard, IBM and the Daley machine — American Airlines, the FBI, the Chase bank, The New York Times, AT&T, General Motors and the Federal Reserve. In retrospect, the features they had in common seem obvious.

All delivered basic services — in-

formation; education; government; transport — in a highly controlled market. Because entry to the market was limited, all the institutions felt a selfishly gaily need to prove themselves, a twinge of self-doubt. The doubt was assuaged by high-quality performance.

High quality required high morale. High morale, in turn, depended upon leadership. This was the way was opened for the emergence of men at the top who personified the institutions they ran — Thomas Watson for IBM; Arthur O. Sulzberger for The Times; C.R. Smith for American Airlines; J. Edgar Hoover for the FBI; and Mayor Daley for Chicago.

Large social changes have outmoded most of those conditions. Deregulation subjected most of the private companies — IBM, AT&T, Chase and American Airlines — to intense competition, which, at first anyway,

they met with difficulty. The demands put forward by women and minorities in the late 1960s placed a special claim on organizations that prided themselves on being affected with the public interest.

Some, like the FBI and the Daley machine, did not respond in timely fashion. Others overreacted with a loss, at least temporarily, in quality and morale.

Finally, the nation's role in the world changed after Vietnam and the ravages of inflation. All leading American institutions were touched. All suffered from a drop in the national quotient of respect for superiority. All also suffered from a period of slower economic growth, particularly in demand for basics as distinct from frothy things.

The institutions that work now, accordingly, must thrive in radically changed conditions. Deregulation is

a fact of life. Several big companies have adjusted and are on the back — like AT&T, after its break and IBM, after its losses.

Still, the future probably lies in institutions that can turn on a dime and meet new competitors. It means shrinkage. Even big enterprises have to minimize and devalue. The model — as two main commenters, Thomas Peters and Robert Waterman of McKinsey & Co., write in a new book, "In Search of Excellence" — is "a collection of ten-person skunk-works."

The move away from basics continues. The auto industry in United States has had its third lean year in a row. Steel is operating below 30 percent of capacity. Whether industry has to perish in United States, the high costs of manufacturing here tend to favor industries in developing nations.

By contrast, there is a rich opportunity in the United States for organizations that deal in the element that require innovation and st and that appeal to private individuals. The fast-food chains come mind, and, after the big are wot out, cable television.

Respect for authority is almost surely diminished for the long p institutions that presume to down a line of truth are going meet far more resistance than that go along with the flow. The as will be true of bosses who stress hierarchy. While old emperors die slow leaders who encourage a coile style thrive more than those who ford scope to only one ego. George Shulz manages better it the Alexander Haigs.

If this analysis is right, then great multinationals, that domineer the postwar scene have probably their day. While there may be as to learn abroad, and especially in pan, the United States will have find its own path. Institutions o lots of free play the top will p apt to be huge in size. Small may be beautiful, but it tends to be effective.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



## An Indian Newsman's Third-World Success Story

By Pranay Gupta

NEW DELHI — About seven years ago, a young, slightly built man with a shy manner, an engaging smile and a degree in accounting, returned to his home here from London and decided he was going to revolutionize Indian journalism. He started a biweekly news magazine called India Today, and what Aron Purie has done since is the success story of Third World journalism.

The initial print-run of the magazine was 10,000 copies. Now it sells 220,000 copies and has an estimated readership each issue of more than one million. He should grab the microphone and lock change in a debate, who twice sponk up a staff that thought it owned him, who went into a convention to head off a power play that might have weakened the presidency. This president has shown the ability — and certainly has the cause — to sweep aside those who patronize him and to seize the mid-term initiative.

Finally, to put order in his own house: He should stop pretending the press is making up its own leaks and start to decide which of the two White House staffs represents him.

Although his White House news summary avoids commentaries that sting, Mr. Reagan should know that a staff lineup that pits the compromisers (James A. Baker 3d and Michael K. Deaver) against the cronies (William F. Clark and Edwin Meese 3d) generates the gossip that feeds the breaking of the president.

Here is a man who grabbed the microphone and lock change in a debate, who twice sponk up a staff that thought it owned him, who went into a convention to head off a power play that might have weakened the presidency. This president has shown the ability — and certainly has the cause — to sweep aside those who patronize him and to seize the mid-term initiative.

India Today reflects the color, clangor and confusion of India. It reports on the political shenanigans, the sophistry of national planners, the brutality in distant villages, the growing awareness of peasants about the inequities of India's caste and class structures, the mounting aspirations of the middle classes. There are stories about men and women in this land of 750 million who are quietly working to bring about economic and social change.

The magazine's attitude toward the country's politicians is iconoclastic, but both Mr. Purie and his managing editor, Suman Dubey, say their publication rarely has been subjected to government harassment.

"In India, we have the opportunity to write more frankly and more voraciously than in most countries," said Mr. Dubey, a former foreign correspondent. "Nobody in the government has said to me, 'Don't write this or don't write that.' I don't think India Today could exist in too many other countries."

There are those who suggest that one way the magazine has been able to continue despite its often critical coverage of the Gandhi government is by rarely attacking Mrs. Gandhi herself. Indeed, she is on the cover of the magazine often enough to raise some charges of partisanship.

Mr. Purie responds that Mrs. Gandhi is India's leading politician and generates more news than anyone else; topicality demands the attention given to her.

Topicality also demands that the magazine deal with world issues — specifically those that affect developing countries. Issues such as the transfer of technology, Western aid, and the North-South dialogue are written about frequently. Special correspondents in Washington, London and Paris report on topics involving Indian and Third World interests.

There seem to be few sacred cows at India Today. Corruption in developing countries, autocratic and abusive rule, the self-indulgence of those in power — these subjects are tackled with the same enthusiasm Mr. Purie and Mr. Dubey display in sending their small staff of writers to investigate charges of torture or extortion by some local political chieftain.

"I am surprised by our success," Mr. Purie said with a smile. What helped establish the magazine, he said, was its reporting on the alleged excesses of the Gandhi government during the 1975-1977 emergency pe-

riod, when Mrs. Gandhi suspended the constitution and jailed scores of political opponents and journalists, including some of Mr. Purie's friends. Following the 1977 elections, which Mrs. Gandhi lost, the Janata government appointed judicial commissions that turned up evidence of excesses, and India Today thrived on the material. "We were there at the right time," Mr. Purie said.

Characteristically, he does not talk about his own drive and single-mindedness. When India Today was started, Mr. Purie's family owned one of the most modern printing plants in India. But it was his ambition that

has accounted for the phenomenal growth of the magazine — that, the efforts of young acolytes that Purie attracted to India Today, and women with a flair for wit and a keenness to examine the social issues of the day.

Aron Purie does not, however, himself as practicing advocacy journalism. "Our job is to reflect what is happening in society and in the world around us, to clarify issues and developments," he said. "If you concentrate just on crusading, you tend to lose your edge — you tend to dilute your basic function, which is to inform. Journalism is only an instrument of social change."

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Napoleon's Hair

Regarding "Arsenic and Old Hair" (IHT, Jan. 13): I was rather surprised by this wishy-washy editorial from The New York Times. The debate rests on forensic medical facts, not on historical evidence.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Why didn't The Times ask for a post-mortem? Napoleon's body lies in the Invalides.

L.R. KARHAUSEN, M.D.  
Paris.

### A Leader This Time

Regarding "The Falling Presidency" (IHT, Jan. 10): The New York Times editorial about the stench of failure hanging over the Reagan White House is timely and accurate. Do you remember the same stench emanating from the Carter White House? The smell of corruption, very ripe, floating like a cloud over the Nixon White House?

Dominating the smells from the White House, sadly, is the indescribably rotten odor of the decayed body of the great American electorate that elevated these three candidates.

American America! The only hope the Free World and you have elect successfully an aging clown, a boogey man and a cynical crook. Walter Mondale has filed and old professionals will soon do so. It began again. Please, America, give this time a man, a leader. You, our only hope.

PHILIP CHARTIER  
Frankfurt

### Baker's Headcount

Regarding your introductory off to the IHT (Jan. 14), which cents around the columnist Russell Baker and which shows 12 photos of him under the headline "A Dozen," followed by six more photos, under the headline "For the Price of Six." In the interest of truth in advertising, those who have taken you up on the offer should receive an additional month, over and above the 12, for the price of a six-month subscription. While a dozen is, of course, 12, Baker's dozen is 13.

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Femey-Voltaire, France.

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هكمان الأصيل



## Kreisky and Reagan Will Be Meeting Soon Despite Strained Ties

By John Taghlabee

New York Times Service

VIENNA — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria will travel to the United States on Feb. 3 for his first visit to Washington in more than three years and his first meeting ever with President Ronald Reagan.

The talks are coming at a time when several problems are straining relations between the two countries. The trip has assumed additional sensitivity because it is being made during a national election campaign that centers on Austria's recession-ridden economy.

The election campaign also focuses on charges that Mr. Kreisky has soured relations with the United States. Mr. Kreisky is thought to have sought the meeting with Mr. Reagan essentially to disarm his critics.

Although the agenda for the talks has not yet been set, it is expected to combine topics aimed at helping both men bridge the abyss of their differing temperaments and political convictions.

Mr. Kreisky, 72, decided last year to lead his Social Democratic Party in the April 24 election despite failing health. Mr. Kreisky suffers from a variety of ailments, including hypertension and failing vision.

The cool view both men take of each other stems, at least in part, from the 1980 presidential election, when the Austrian leader

who had friendly ties with recent U.S. presidents, indicated a preference for Jimmy Carter.

More recently, Reagan administration officials expressed annoyance at Mr. Kreisky's Middle East policies, including his recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and his reception of the Libyan leader, Moammar Qadhafi, in Vienna.

Differences also stem from Mr. Kreisky's continued support for détente. The Austrian leader was annoyed last year by the Reagan administration's decision to cut funding for the Vienna-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, an East-West research center that was a child of détente.

He sharply attacked the administration's policy toward Poland's martial law regime, describing it as "boundless hypocrisy."

The strain between the two nations has focused increasingly on accusations by Washington that Austria's close trade ties and geographical proximity to the East bloc have made it a virtual channel to Eastern Europe for sophisticated Western products and technology that can be used by weapons industries.

In recent interviews that gained wide notice here, senior Pentagon officials, including Richard M. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, sharply criticized Austrian trade and credit policies with Eastern Europe.

Unsettled by the attacks, Mr. Kreisky sent a chief aide, Ferdinand Lachner, to Washington in December for talks with officials of the Departments of State, Commerce and Defense.

The administration is understood to have stressed that it wants Vienna to implement measures to stem trade abuse. But Mr. Kreisky's government has made no firm commitments.

"Vienna is especially reluctant to impose trade restrictions with the economy struggling against the recession. Unemployment has risen above 5 percent, an unsettling level by Austrian standards. Some economists expect it to surpass 6 percent by the April elections."

More important, however, Austria fears that trade restraints would irritate its East bloc neighbors. There appears to be some irony in Washington's willingness to receive Mr. Kreisky at all at this time. The willingness is believed to be largely due to the influence of Austria's ambassador in Washington, Thomas Kiestl.

Mr. Kiestl, a member of the opposition People's Party, is described as having good ties to the White House, where Helene Van Demm, the personnel chief, is a native Austrian.

Opposition leaders contend that the displeasure of the Reagan administration is evident in the failure since 1981 to appoint a new U.S. ambassador.



Frank Bough, a host of the BBC's early-morning television program, poured champagne at a studio reception Monday to celebrate the show's first broadcast. Joining the celebration are, from left, Jane Pauley, a host of the morning "Today" program in the United States; Debbie Ricks, a newscaster; Mr. Bough; Selina Scott, a host; and Russell Grant, an astrologer. In back, from left, are Francis Wilson, a weatherman; Nick Ross, a host and David Icke, a sports announcer.

## Britain Awakes to TV for Breakfast

London — Breakfast-time television arrived Monday in Britain with the clear aim of creating an air of relaxed coziness for early risers.

The British Broadcasting Corp. became the first company in Europe to provide television in the early morning when it started its program "Breakfast Time" at 6:30 A.M.

But according to BBC market research, seven out of 10 Britons said they would hardly ever, or never, watch it. Only one in 20, representing about

three million people, said they would watch regularly.

Guests on the first program, hosted by Frank Bough, included Jane Pauley, host of the morning "Today" program in the United States, and Michael Foot, leader of Britain's Labor Party.

"My dog, Dizzy, isn't too happy," Mr. Foot said. "Now is the time that he's usually out with me for a walk on Hampstead Heath."

Tony Crabb, the program's managing director said he was

pleased with the first show.

"We were very encouraged when we asked viewers to phone in and tell what they thought of the program," Mr. Crabb said. "The lines were jammed with well-wishers."

The program was also well received in the Netherlands, where it was screened live by the Dutch Independent Radio and Television Organization. Hundreds of viewers telephoned the company with compliments on the show, a spokesman for the Dutch company said.

## Greens to Campaign Against A-Missiles in Germany

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

SINDELINGEN, West Germany — West Germany's Green party concluded a two-day convention Sunday by confirming that its opposition to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles will be the main plank in its platform for parliamentary elections in March.

Petra Kelly, the American-educated leader of the Greens, announced to loud applause that she would hold a "war crimes tribunal" next month in her parliamentary constituency of Nuremberg to condemn the United States, the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers for possessing "first-strike weapons."

Miss Kelly said she had invited survivors of the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz and Japanese who lived through the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima.

"We want no military pact!" shouted Miss Kelly, who like other Greens would like to see West Germany leave the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A major asset for the Green campaign was unveiled Saturday when Udo Lindenberg, a popular rock singer, said he and other "big bands" would work for the Greens.

"Then I hope that when we get into the Bundestag on March 6 we can make a lot of music," said Mr. Lindenberg. A series of anti-nuclear rock concerts for the Greens will wind through West Germany as the campaign picks up.

Conscious that their last party convention in November descended into procedural disorder that damaged their image, the mostly youthful Greens made an effort in

Sindefingen, nine miles southwest of Stuttgart, to impose discipline on their discussions.

A group known as the Indian Commune, which believes children should not be educated, was ousted out of the range of television cameras, and long-winded orators were frequently called to order.

With public-opinion polls showing the Greens close to the 5 percent of the vote that would put them in the parliament, they were eager to demonstrate to working class voters that their ecological, no-growth views will do something about unemployment.

On the economics debate, as on other matters, the rising influence of Marxist groups that have moved into the Green movement was perceptible. These "traditional" leftists, who are particularly strong in Hamburg and West Berlin, have moved the Greens away from the almost anarchist view that combating unemployment is wrong because it strengthens the capitalist order.

Thomas Ebermann, the Greens' Hamburg chief, persuaded the overflowing auditorium to adopt positions that would permit the Greens to compete with the West German trade unions.

The Greens' deepest electoral concern is that the Social Democratic Party under Hans-Jochen Vogel is moving so swiftly in their direction, notably on ecological matters and missile deployment, that they could be pushed under the 5-percent vote cutoff.

Should no party win a majority in March, the Greens are against supporting a Social Democratic minority government unless Mr. Vogel agrees to reject the NATO missiles and take steps toward dismantling West Germany's nuclear-energy system.

## 5 Die in Bridge Collapse

United Press International

PAULDING, Ohio — Four cars Sunday plunged one-by-one off a collapsed stone bridge and into the dry creek bed 10 feet (3 meters) below, killing five persons and injuring four others, the state police said Monday.

The bridge collapsed and the cars drove into it, apparently on top of each other, a trooper said.

## Prestige Among U.S. Universities Has Stayed Constant, Study Says

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The relative academic prestige of the country's top research universities has changed little during the last decade, according to a study sponsored by four national academic organizations.

The University of California, Berkeley, emerged as the strongest graduate institution across the board on a "reputational" scale in which faculty members rated the academic quality of their peers around the country.

Thirty-two fields were assessed on the relatively narrow basis of how successful they are perceived to be at turning out scholars and researchers. The reputations of Berkeley's departments were listed among the top 10 in 28 of them. Stanford University was in the top 10 in 24 fields, and Harvard University in 22.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was found to have the most departments, 7, rated first on the lists, followed by Berkeley with 5, and Harvard with 4.

Such subjective ratings of the reputations of academic programs, accomplished in this instance by polling about 5,000 faculty members at 228 colleges and universities, have been the target of considerable criticism.

In response to that concern, this study, "An Assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States," included rankings on 15 other criteria as well.

But in discussing the results released Sunday, one of the study's co-chairmen, Lyle V. Jones of the University of North Carolina, sug-

gested that the two most significant scales were the rankings of reputation in the eyes of other scholars and the number of journal articles published by a department's faculty members.

Comparison of the latest assessment with previous studies shows that although the order changed somewhat, virtually all of the graduate faculties' reputations rated among the top 20 or so continued to be such institutions as Yale, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago and California Institute of Technology.

This suggested that if, as many scholars believe, the center of gravity of graduate education is shifting toward institutions in the Sun Belt, this has yet to be reflected in measures of academic prestige.

"By and large, the standards in

most disciplines are still being set by Ivy League institutions, Big Ten universities and the leading public and private research universities in California," said Vartan Gregorian, the former provost of the University of Pennsylvania who is now president of the New York Public Library.

The new project, which cost \$500,000, was sponsored by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, an ad hoc group consisting of the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council.

It represents an updating of two earlier surveys published by the American Council on Education.

## Third of Teacher Candidates Fail California's Exam in Basic '3 Rs'

United Press International

SACRAMENTO, California — One-third of the 6,943 would-be teachers who took California's first basic skills test in reading, writing and mathematics failed, according to the superintendent of public instruction. The failure rate was especially high among black and Hispanic groups.

The test, established by law last year, is required for persons seeking teaching credentials or for working teachers who want to change their credentials. It was given for the first time Dec. 18. "I realize this means some candidates won't receive a teaching credential, but our children have to come first," said the superintendent, Bill Honig.

He declined to blame teacher training schools. "Stanford has to teach law students how to write. The University of California has bonhead English classes for students who should have learned how to write in high school. It's part of a general problem," Mr. Honig said.

The state hopes to start mailing the results of the three-hour test next week to the almost-7,000 credential candidates who took it. Based on the reading and math scores, Mr. Honig and his aides estimated that 38 percent of the test takers received failing grades. A score of 70 percent was required to pass the reading test and 65 percent to get by the math test.

## Joseph H. Lauder Is Dead; Led Cosmetics Company

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joseph H. Lauder, executive chairman and co-founder with his wife, Estee, of Estee Lauder Inc., the cosmetics concern, died Saturday in New York. He was in his 70s.

Mr. Lauder, a philanthropist with a love of opera and the fine arts, was a world traveler and a familiar figure at social functions in New York and the capitals of Europe. His philanthropic interests ranged from the restoration of Versailles to the renewal of children's playgrounds in Central Park.

Michael MacC. Stewart

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Michael MacCracken Stewart, 46, a vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation and associate profes-

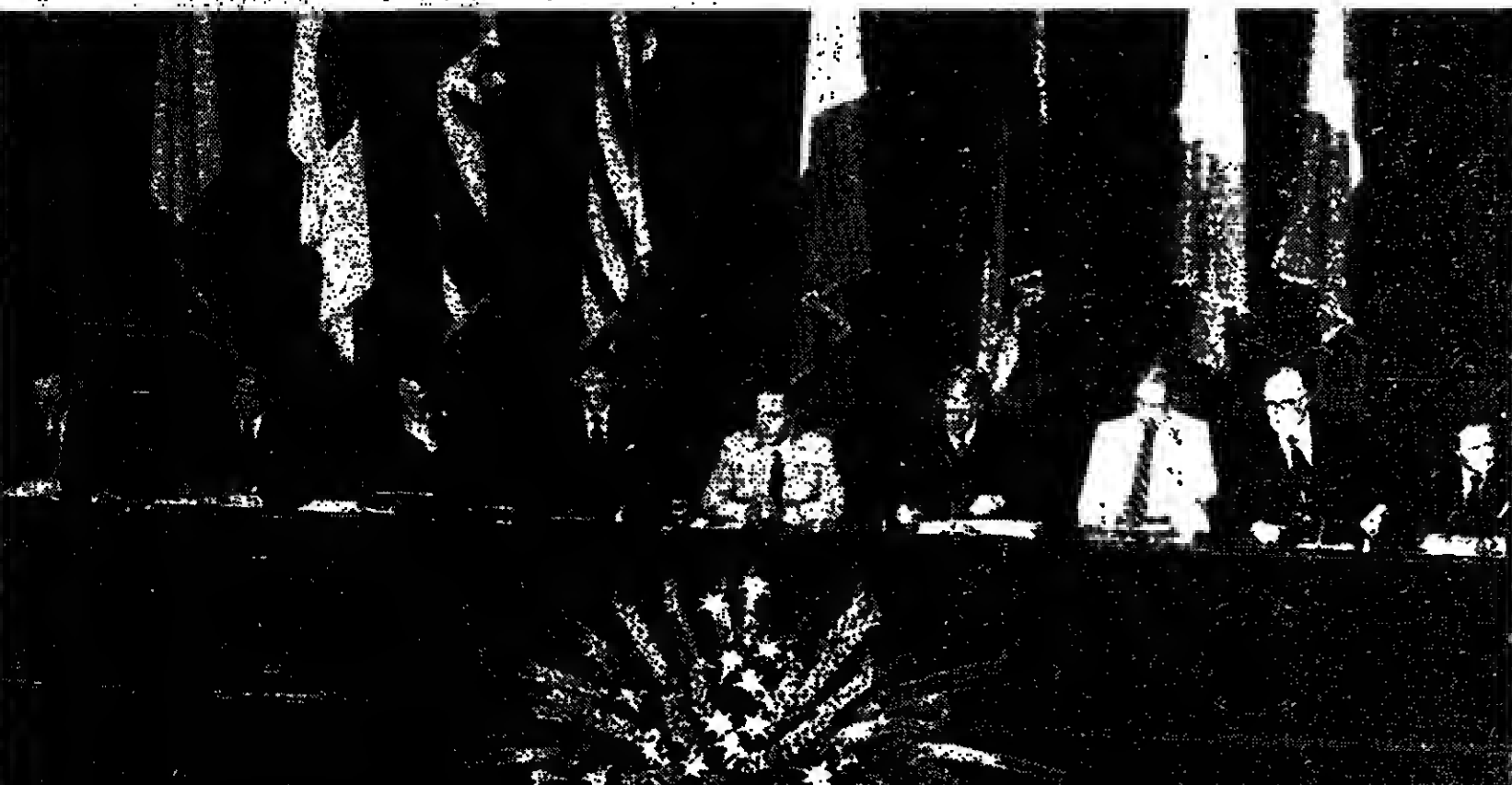
or at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, died Saturday of complications following abdominal surgery.

An internist and specialist in community medicine, Dr. Stewart was in charge of coordinating the Rockefeller Foundation's activities in the sciences since May 1981.

Other deaths:

Winstead Sheffield Weaver, 71, known as "Doodles," who played hayseed movie roles in the 1940s, but was best known for his comic songs and routines with the Spike Jones band, Saturday in Burbank, California.

Eric Curwin, 83, the British secret agent whose radio message from a Warsaw attic told Britain that the Nazi invasion of Poland had started, Saturday in Toronto.



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| INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT | monthly     | multinational | 274,000    |
| AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS      | alt. weeks  | Australia     | 200,000    |
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| Total Audience           |             |               | 591,000    |

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Taking a New Look at Céline

By Anatole Broyard

**NEW YORK** — While Ralph Manheim's new translation of Céline's "Journey to the End of the Night" (New Directions) is not an improvement on John H.P. Mar's fine 1934 version, it is good to see Céline being brought back into the public's attention. For all his paranoia and the questions raised by the anti-Semitic pamphlets he wrote at the time of World War II, Céline remains one of the great European novelists of the century, the only logical successor, one might say, to Dostoevsky.

In 1932, with "Journey to the End of the Night," Céline snatched French fiction from the manicured hands of Gide and Proust and gave it an elementary gusto, a savage bite it had hardly known since Rabelais. Four years later, with "Death on the Installment Plan," he had already snarled and elbowed his way into the pantheon.

An impoverished doctor in a Paris slum like his anti-hero Ferdinand, Céline clearly announced his position when he wrote his doctoral dissertation on Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis. A 19th-century crusader for the prevention of childbirth fever through sterile obstetrical techniques, Semmelweis

seems to have been driven mad by the resistance of his colleagues. Finally, to prove his point, he slashed his fingertips, plunged them into the putrescent corpse of a fever victim and fatally infected himself.

Before he died, Semmelweis hawked his medical findings in the street, screaming, "Wash your hands! Wash your hands!" Céline too exhorted us to wash our hands, to wash them of humanity altogether. He tried it himself and failed, for the fever was already in his blood.

"Journey" is a picaresque novel whose protagonist fights in World War I, works in Africa, travels to the United States and returns to Paris to become a doctor. While Cervantes, the other great picaresque novelist, mourned the death of chivalry, Céline's subject was the death of civility. As a slum doctor, he had heard every kind of cry of pain, anger and despair; you can find them all in his novels, mixed with his own archetypically French humor and transmogrified by a style of exalted disgust.

Like Rabelais, Villon, Baudelaire and Corbière before him, Céline was an incomparable complainer. Though the French are celebrated for their *savoir-vivre*, their finest talent is for *savoir-plaindre*. They

can never forgive Descartes for having dangled before their eyes a dream of reason in an unreasonable world. No one has ever raised rufeness to such inspired heights as the French, and the falling off of their literature today can be partly traced to the virtual loss of that rufeness. Céline was the last of the grand vituperators, a gourmet of disgust. He reminded us that in French the word *dégoût* is almost onomatopoeic.

In her current book "The Powers of Horror," Julia Kristeva describes Céline's style as "the comedy of abjection." She quotes him as observing that "style is a certain way of doing violence to sentences . . . of having them slightly fly off the handle." Insisting on spoken rhythms, Céline said that he wanted to have his language "throb more than reason." In a brilliant analysis of his sentence rhythms, Kristeva describes his "successive surges of the intonational curve" and his "regressive strategies superadded to the syntactical capacity." She is referring to his first-person narrator's habit of arguing with himself, reversing or qualifying his thought in midflow, a device perfected by Doszinyevsky in his "Notes From the Under-



Céline: Elementary gusto.

ground" and taken up later by Kafka in stories like "The Burrow." "Castle to Castle," published in 1957 was just as good as "Journey" and "Death," after a slight falling off in the three novels Céline wrote between them. It was with this book that he began to recover his reputation, which had been damaged by his anti-Semitic pamphlets and his apparent collaboration with the Nazis in World War II. A French military tribunal, a body never noted for generosity, later exonerated him of this charge. Nevertheless, toward the end of the war Céline did travel with the German Army to Sigmaringen, Germany, which he characterized "as a kind of port for all the deliriums in Europe," a place where he and his fellow refugees enjoyed "a fictitious status, halfway between quarantine and opera."

He referred to his farcical first-person account of Sigmaringen as "sightseeing in bandoliers," a phrase that might be applied to all his work, for even in his blackest passages he is bandoliered by an inextinguishable affection, which he himself would have denied, for people. Céline was no mere raver, for his images had both beauty and power. Here, for example, is his picture of the brutal wife of the camp commandant in Sigmaringen: Her face is "Boulevard Rochebouart under the Métro tracks . . . a mouth that could have swallowed the sidewalk, the urinal and all the customers." Any one who wishes to go to Boulevard Rochebouart where it dives underground will see at once the exactness of this image.

There's a passage in Nietzsche's "Beyond Good and Evil" that could be the best summary of Céline's qualities. He writes that "it might be possible for a highly developed man, supposing him to degenerate and go to ruin, to acquire qualities thereby alone, for the sake of which he would have to be honored as a saint in the lower world in which he had sunk."

## Early Footage Limns Chaplin Films

By Ed Blanche

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — Three hours of historic Charlie Chaplin film, thrown out by the great man and never publicly seen until now, are being screened on British television in what has been hailed as a milestone in movie history.

The film is culled from a trove of 300,000 feet of long-banned Chaplin rushes, outtakes, abandoned projects and sequences he cut. They were discovered by two British movie buffs, Kevin Brownlow and David Gill.

Chaplin, usually working without a script, habitually destroyed all the footage he did not use in the final versions of his movies. But the film discovered in the vault of Chaplin's Swiss home was inexplicably saved.

Chaplin's widow, Oona, allowed Brownlow and Gill to produce a trio of shows, screened under the title "Unknown Chaplin" by Thames Television on Britain's commercial network, as a tribute to one of the cinema's geniuses. The last of the three films is scheduled for tomorrow at 9 p.m.

Much of the film dates from 1916-17, Chaplin's days at the long-defunct Mutual Studio, where he directed and starred in 12 of his famous "little tramp" two-reelers in 16 months.

There is also illuminating footage of Chaplin, now a superstar, working on feature-length classics such as "Gold Rush" and "City Lights."

The footage provides an insight into how the actor honed his art, usually improvising as he worked, often only shaping his inspiration at the end of a movie and shooting the whole thing again.

Chaplin was secretive about how he worked and often said that once people saw how it was done the magic would be spoiled.

Brownlow said the discovery of the long-forgotten film was "the equivalent of finding Rembrandt's long-lost sketch books."

Appreciation of Chaplin's genius has dimmed in recent years. Born in London, he died in Switzerland on Christmas Day, 1977, aged 88.



The Associated Press

Chaplin demonstrates his 1931 concept for the blind girl in "City Lights." Behind him is cameraman Rolfe Tothorob.

two years after receiving a knighthood from Britain's Queen Elizabeth II.

Brownlow said: "His reputation has suffered, particularly in Britain, partly due to a sort of revisionism which selected Buster Keaton as the supreme comedian, partly because Chaplin's films were hardly seen."

Describing the first time he and Gill viewed the rare films in the projection room at Chaplin's home on Lake Geneva, Brownlow recalled:

"We found ourselves watching superlative prints of Chaplin's footage never before seen in public. We reeled with the impact of it all, suppressing the desire to

run for the street with the cans under our arms.

"There was a complete edited sequence from 'City Lights,' as simple and brilliant as anything Chaplin ever did, a scene from 'Modern Times,' rushes from three unedited sequences for 'The Circus,' and fragments for a film about his studio."

"We'd never been exposed to such complete rushes of silent films before and ones that showed so clearly how Chaplin worked."

"It took us months to view them and our original idea for one 52-minute documentary soon was expanded into a trilogy."

The films show Chaplin inventing gags while the cameras roll, re-

fining them in take after take, as many as 300, frequently re-trying them, even deciding when finished a movie to reshoot whole thing with different actors.

There are rare shots of Chaplin in his baggy-pants tramp persona cracking up in laughter in front of the cameras and wrecking scene. In others, he rebukes and is seen acting out their expressions into a scene.

Chaplin is seen agonizing over the classic scene from "City Lights" in which the blind girl sells Charlie the tramp a flower, believing him to be a tycoon.

It took him 534 days to make movie — including 368 days of which, bereft of inspiration, he not shoot anything at all while tried to figure out how to do why the girl, who couldn't see, thought the tramp, who spoke, was a rich man.

Finally, Chaplin came up with an absurdly simple solution. A tramp, wandering through heavy traffic in a city street, saw a limousine parked at the curb and walks in one door and out the other.

The girl hears the door of the limo, a symbol of wealth, shut and assumes her customer is wealthy. She takes his last quarter and keeps change. It took 342 takes before Chaplin got the scene the way wanted it.

On "Gold Rush," Chaplin is his company up to the knees for location shooting, often spending days idle while Chaplin needed a scene. As usual, there was script.

Chaplin shot thousands of feet in the snow while the cast shivered. In the end, he threw all his scenes away and reshot everything in the studio or back lot in Hollywood.

Georgia Hale, the leading lady "Gold Rush," whom Chaplin married after finally finishing the movie, recalled:

"We never thought we'd get the Klondike location. He did care how much money he spent. It took five years, he wanted it perfect as he could get it."

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On his seat. The result, on our 747 Jumbos, is a First Class seat in every sense of the word. Bigger. Wider. More comfortable.

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This means the aisle is not only wider, but there's considerably more space between your seat and the one in front.

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easier because the new seat reclines a full twenty inches.

Enough on seating. On to eating. Part of any great service is serving great food.

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So now, you can choose between the Chicken Legs and the Beef Stroganoff.

Served on elegant china with fine cutlery and table linen.

Other niceties in the air include a selection of excellent wines and liqueurs, cheeseboards and baskets of tropical fruit, electronic headsets for your ears and comfort socks for your feet.

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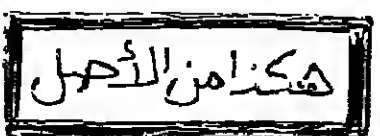
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By Michael Weston

International Herald Tribune

**PLYMOUTH, England** — Reg and Betty Sampson looked at the results of their 1980 and 1981 vineyard and were filled with despair. Since they had planted their vineyard in 1972 at Lillwell, in Loddidswell parish, only the exceptional 1976 summer had given them a good crop. They knew how to make wine (Betty is the author of a book on vinification published by Aurum Press), but they were getting a yield of less than a ton of grapes a year from their 3.5-acre (1.4-hectare) parcel. If there was no way of improving this return, the vineyard was doomed.

The project developed from a hobby. Betty already made wines from fruit, and they planted an experimental crop of 50 vines to see how they would turn out. They were already farmers, milking 200 cows and growing 140 acres of grain on their 500-acre farm. They were looking for a profitable sideline, one that, unlike animal husbandry, would keep them busy for

only four or five days of the week. Wine seemed to fill the bill; they planted 3.5 acres of a southwest-facing slope alongside their farmhouse with Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe and Pinot Gris stocks imported from the Continent. They trained them on wires supported by old railroad ties, pruned and sprayed them each year until maturity. The 1976 vintage was splendid and filled them with confidence.

Then came disaster. The Lillwell vineyard is barely 15 miles from Plymouth, on the Devon coast, where the Pilgrims making a fresh start from Plymouth after having sailed from Dartmouth, had been forced back by stormy weather. It is this weather that is the enemy of the vine in the west of England. Although the Gulf Stream makes the climate temperate, the weather is unpredictable, with cloud, rain and gales spread throughout the year. Only occasionally are the summers long and hot enough to ripen grapes easily.

But there is a worse danger than cool summers. During the two-

week flowering period Atlantic gales could and did sweep in, deluging the vineyard slopes with rain. The result was an almost absolute absence of pollination; no crop; no wine; no money.

Well, you might ask, what would it matter? What are the English doing, trying to revive a wine industry that died out with the dissolution of the monasteries at the end of the Middle Ages? Aren't there enough good wines in the world already without a lot of English amateurs trying to succeed where it is climatically almost impossible?

Whatever you think, you won't stop them. These new growers are rising to a challenge; they believe that by applying modern scientific techniques they can obtain results at least as good as did the medieval monks. For the Sampsons, the challenge was more acute than for growers in the more sheltered eastern parts of the country. They looked around for a way to protect their vines from the rain and keep them warmer. They found it in tunnels.

The tunnels are made of trans-

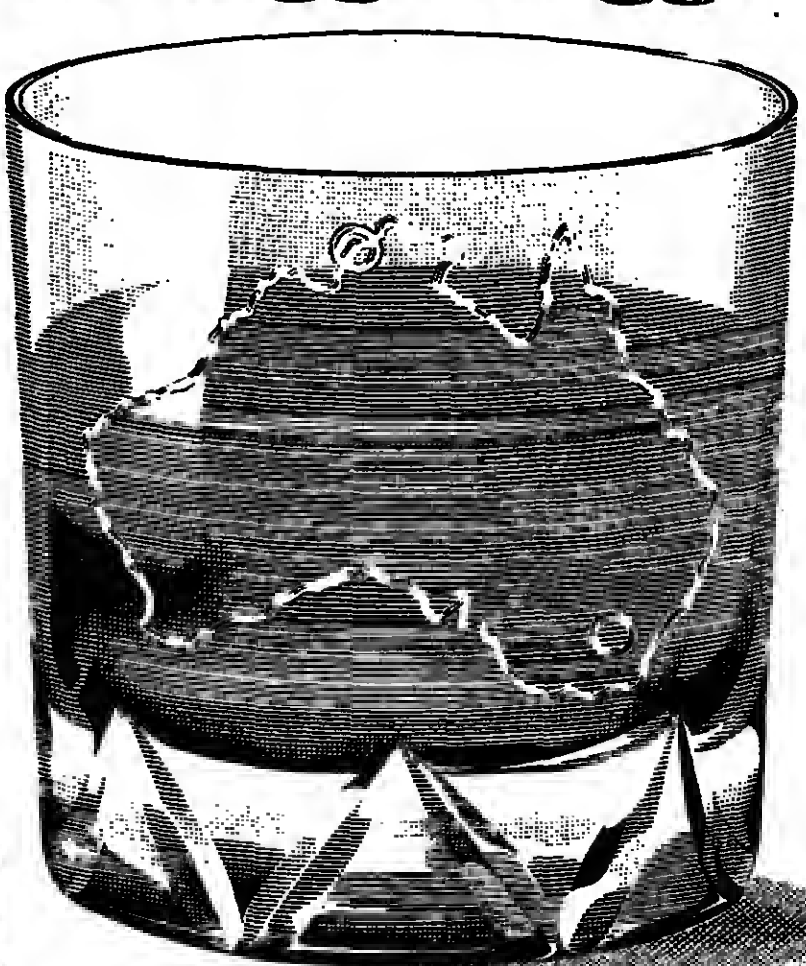
parent polythene stretched over an arched metal framework 9 ft. high, 14 feet wide, and 120 ft. long (about 3 by 4.5 by 40 meters). On a raw and blustery winter day, stepping into the first tunnel is like stepping into the Mediterranean autumn. Reg Sampson demonstrated his thermograph, which plots, in effect, the tunnel's heat, by equalizing the nighttime air by daytime bulge. The critical element is the degree-day, a multiple of the temperature and the hours of daylight. Outside the tunnels, 700 to 750 is normal. In Germany, 1000 is considered necessary for a good crop. The tunnel temperature exceeds this easily.

The results have been excellent with as much as 10 kilos (22 pounds) of grapes per vine, and to ensure that Loddidswell vineyard wine would not vanish from the market next year, The Mill Thurgau, drawn from the vine where it was still maturing, had a delightful spicy nose and its taste was clean and fruity. According to Reg Sampson, the cool summer nights in Devon protect the grapes from rot, while these enzymes are killed in warm vineyards farther south. With the aid of his tunnels, he can do better than Bordeaux, he claims.

The Sampsons' experiment with polythene tunnels is likely to be repeated in many English vineyards. It promises to transform a very risky business into a fairly reliable one, ensuring regular vintages of good balance between sugar and acid. For many a discouraged grower struggling against a difficult climate, the Sampsons have shown a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel.

The Sampsons' earlier vintage are sold out and they have been tried to sell anywhere but in the immediate neighborhood. However, when their 1982 vintage is bottled in June of this year, a date to Loddidswell might be worth noting. Unfortunately, publicity has drawn so many visitors to Lillwell farm that the Sampsons have been obliged to use valuable time bottling them round, and the vineyard opening is now restricted to Friday afternoons. The 10,000 bottles they expect to produce sell for £3.50 (\$5.50) at the winery and few nearby shops.

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|-----------------------------------|-----|---------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|---|-----------------------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s |     |         |      |       |     |     |     |    |   | High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s |     |         |      |         |     |     |     |     |        | High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s |    |     |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s |     |         |      |       |     |     |     |    |   | High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s |     |         |      |         |     |     |     |     |        | High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s |    |     |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92                                | 99% | Comcast | 2.50 | 30.30 | 320 | 76% | 75% | 76 | + | 23%                               | 19% | Garrett | 2.34 | 13.4224 | 17% | 17% | 27% | 27% | Kroger | 1.4                               | 12 | 210 | 34 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 97                                | 99% | Comcast | 2.50 | 30.30 | 320 | 76% | 75% | 76 | + | 23%                               | 19% | Garrett | 2.34 | 13.4224 | 17% | 17% | 27% | 27% | Kroger | 1.4                               | 12 | 210 | 34 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 98                                | 99% | Comcast | 2.50 | 30.30 | 320 | 76% | 75% | 76 | + | 23%                               | 19% | Garrett | 2.34 | 13.4224 | 17% | 17% | 27% | 27% | Kroger | 1.4                               | 12 | 210 | 34 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 151                               | 99% | Comcast | 2.50 | 30.30 | 320 | 76% | 75% | 76 | + | 23%                               | 19% | Garrett | 2.34 | 13.4224 | 17% | 17% | 27% | 27% | Kroger | 1.4                               | 12 | 210 | 34 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 152                               | 99% | Comcast | 2.50 | 30.30 | 320 | 76% | 75% | 76 | + | 23%                               | 19% | Garrett | 2.34 | 13.4224 | 17% | 17% | 27% | 27% | Kroger | 1.4                               | 12 | 210 | 34 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 154                               | 99% | Comcast | 2.50 | 30.30 | 320 | 76% | 75% | 76 | + | 23%                               | 19% | Garrett | 2.34 | 13.4224 | 17% | 17% | 27% | 27% | Kroger | 1.4                               | 12 | 210 | 34 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 155                               | 99% | Comcast | 2.50 | 30.3  |     |     |     |    |   |                                   |     |         |      |         |     |     |     |     |        |                                   |    |     |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## Action Alert

### 1983 OUTLOOK

Amsterdam, Athens, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Chacao, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, London, Lugano, Madrid, Monte Carlo, Munich, New York, Paris, St. Croix, St. Thomas, San Juan, Singapore, Stuttgart, Tokyo, Zurich  
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Fiat to Turn Over Its U.S. Sales To Venture Headed by Bricklin

**TURIN (Combined Dispatches)** — Fiat Motors of North America will transfer its car sales to a new U.S. company, Bricklin Inc., a Fiat spokesman said Monday, confirming a report by the Detroit-based journal Automotive News that Fiat would withdraw from the U.S. market within 90 days because of declining sales.

The spokesman said Fiat of North America would continue to represent Fiat for service and consulting work in North America. No financial details were immediately available. Automotive News said marketing of the two Fiat models sold in the United States would continue under a new company headed by Malcolm Bricklin.

Mr. Bricklin, whose gull-winged Bricklin SV-1 went out of production in 1975, plans to establish a U.S. network to sell the Fiat Spider 2000 and the X 1-9, both originally built by Fiat; the Spider is now made by Pinarina and the X 1-9 by Bertone.

The cars will be sold in the United States as the Pinarina 2000 and Bertone X 1-9. Automotive News said Fiat of North America was offering rebates of up to \$2,000 to clear its inventory of 5,000 cars.

## NatCan Realty to Issue Eurobond

**LONDON (Reuters)** — The National Bank of Canada's NatCan Realty Corp. plans to issue a Eurobond for 50 million Canadian dollars, lead manager Merrill Lynch International said Monday. The seven-year bonds, which will be issued Feb. 16, carry a coupon of 12 1/2 percent and are priced at par.

In Singapore, Crédit Lyonnais of France is issuing \$150 million of floating rate notes in the Asian dollar market, a spokesman for the bank said Monday. He said the 12-year issue, with option to redeem at par in February 1990 and February 1993, will carry interest at 1/4 point above the six-month Singapore interbank offered rate.

Nomura Securities of Japan and Crédit Lyonnais are jointly lead managing the issue, which was signed Monday. Crédit Lyonnais will use the proceeds for general funding, the spokesman said.

## Sonatrach Wins Chemico Dispute

**NEW YORK (Reuters)** — The International Chamber of Commerce in Lausanne, Switzerland, has ruled in favor of Sonatrach, the Algerian national oil and gas company, in an arbitration matter involving Chemico Construction Corp., owned by the Aerjet-General unit of General Tire & Rubber, Chemical Construction, or Chemico, said Monday.

The panel awarded Sonatrach \$44 million plus interest, retroactive to June 1, 1978, Chemico said. In dispute was a contract for Chemico to build a liquefied natural gas plant in Algeria for \$327 million.

## Study Backs Alaskan Gas for Asia

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — An Alaskan government report recommended Monday that U.S. companies build a \$31.7-billion natural gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Alaska's southern coast for export to Asia.

The long-awaited study suggests abandoning a pipeline proposed by President Jimmy Carter in 1977 that would carry gas across Canada from Alaska to the U.S. Midwest.

A study panel led by former Alaska Governor Walter Hickel and William Egan predicted a greatly expanded Asian market for gas in the late 1980s and 1990s. Mr. Hickel, who said the pipeline would be built without government money, acknowledged that the plan would face congressional opposition to the exporting of energy resources.

## Company Notes

**Wienerwald Holding**, parent company of the Wienerwald restaurant group, and its founder, Friedrich Jahn, have been granted a further two-month moratorium on payment of their debts by a Swiss cantonal court.

**Volkswagenwerk's Audi NSU Auto Union** said Monday in Ingolstadt, West Germany, that higher costs would result in 1982 profits of less than the 1981 net of 150.3 million Deutsche marks (\$63.68 million) but that revenues were expected to rise to 6.1 billion DM from 5.8 billion.

**Honda** plans a 1-for-10 bonus issue of 50 yen (21 cents) per value shares to shareholders registered Feb. 28, to bring total share capital to 43.14 billion yen, the automaker said Monday in Tokyo.

## Working Party at Lloyd's Urges Quick Action on Accountability

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**LONDON** — Lloyd's of London, the world's biggest insurance market, said Monday its audit working party has recommended immediate action to improve the level of financial disclosure within Lloyd's and to improve the reporting of reinsurance arrangements, both in syndicate accounts and to Lloyd's.

Insurance industry sources said the current state of affairs in Lloyd's gave urgency to the work of the working party, which is headed by an accountant, Ian Hay Davison, 51, who will become Lloyd's first chief executive at the beginning of February.

There currently are no express rules about accounting and reporting requirements at Lloyd's and all that exists is a recommendation in the manual for underwriters that each syndicate prepare accounts on an annual basis.

The working party recommended that all underwriting agents disclose interests in other insurance activities to a central register and

in underwriting syndicate accounts and other reports to subscribers of funds to syndicates.

Auditors will be required to report whether syndicate accounts give a fair presentation of such interests, whether or not they are disclosed in the central register.

Lloyd's has already said it will be requiring the disclosure of reinsurance interests held by underwriting agencies in the audit of the 1982 accounts and the committee has now outlined the technical requirements.

The current scandals, involving around \$100 million of reinsurance contracts, center on the holding of undisclosed interests in offshore reinsurance companies by officials of Lloyd's underwriting agencies and syndicates.

The working party said it will be giving further study this year to a number of other matters, particularly concerning reinsurance, the auditing of syndicate accounts and the information that should be made available to prospective members.

No Lloyd's policyholder has been let down thus far in the spate of scandals since last summer. Because of Lloyd's 300-year history and international standing, "a great deal is taken on trust," one former Lloyd's official told John Moore of the London Financial Times. But that was on an assumption, he added, "that standards exist which frankly are not there."

The impact of the changes extends well beyond Lloyd's itself to the time-honored laissez-faire traditions of the City, as Britain's financial community is known. Anxious to preserve the City's position as a world financial leader and its standards for reliability without government control, specialists in London and abroad are watching the unfolding Lloyd's saga with great attention.

Elements of the changes had been in the works for some time, as it became clear in recent years that Lloyd's informal practices needed closer scrutiny. But the measures have been greatly stiffened by the recent embarrassing revelations of



Ian Hay Davison

abuses, proven and alleged, by, as one saddened critic put it, "some senior people within the Lloyd's community."

The number of members in Lloyd's insurance syndicates has doubled in the last five years as business has grown. But the increasing international competition in the insurance field has raised the stakes ever higher and cautious investors have started to demand more information on their underwriters' assets, which is basically the reason the scandals of the past few months have been unearthed.

## U.S. Factory Capacity Falls to Postwar Low

*United Press International*

**WASHINGTON** — Despite an improvement in the auto industry, U.S. factories operated at only 67.3 percent of capacity in December, a postwar low, the Federal Reserve Board said Monday.

But the decline from November was only a tenth of a percentage point, the smallest contraction in five months and another sign that the worst of the recession for manufacturing may be over.

The auto industry improved in December, going to an operating rate of 52.3 percent of capacity from November's revised 48.9 percent.

Auto industry assembly rates have been accelerating for two months as below-market financing deals have kept sales ahead of the relatively low level of production. But the gains were largely offset by declines for manufacturers of machinery, Fed economists said.

And the operating rate for the iron and steel industry dropped to 38.3 percent, while plants making

raw steel were down to 37.8 percent of capacity. That was the lowest since they were shut down by strikes in 1959 and 1949. Fed analysts said.

For all of 1982, U.S. factories averaged an operating rate of 69.8 percent of capacity, the lowest since the Fed began collecting such data in 1948.

## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

## Britain

| Berisford (S & W) | 1982  | 1981  |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue           | 2,730 | 2,240 |
| Profits           | 45.0  | 32.0  |

## United States

| Boise Cascade | 1982  | 1981  |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue       | 721.0 | 728.0 |
| Profits       | 7.60  | 37.2  |
| Per Share     | 0.28  | 1.40  |
| Year          | 1982  | 1981  |
| Revenue       | 2,900 | 3,100 |
| Profits       | 720   | 120.0 |
| Per Share     | 0.26  | 4.50  |

## Central &amp; South West

| 4th Quar. | 1982   | 1981   |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| Revenue   | 610.3  | 553.2  |
| Profits   | 75.71  | 66.91  |
| Per Share | 0.81   | 0.67   |
| Year      | 1982   | 1981   |
| Revenue   | 2,390  | 2,090  |
| Profits   | 259.23 | 229.56 |
| Per Share | 2.82   | 2.54   |

## SCM

| 2nd Quar. | 1982  | 1981  |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue   | 429.4 | 468.0 |
| Profits   | 3.40  | 8.65  |
| Per Share | 0.35  | 0.90  |
| 4 Months  | 1982  | 1981  |
| Revenue   | 899.2 | 929.0 |
| Profits   | 17.68 | 18.35 |
| Per Share | 1.85  | 1.92  |

## Weyerhaeuser

| 4th Quar. | 1982  | 1981  |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue   | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Profits   | 56.0  | 46.0  |
| Per Share | 0.38  | 0.30  |
| Year      | 1982  | 1981  |
| Revenue   | 4,200 | 4,500 |
| Profits   | 169.0 | 228.0 |
| Per Share | 1.12  | 1.62  |

## Pound Stronger; Thatcher Moves To Calm Fears

*Reuters*

**LONDON** — The British pound began the week stronger Monday after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher moved to calm market anxieties about an early election that sent the currency plunging last week.

Meanwhile, continued expectations of a cut in the U.S. discount rate sent the price of gold up to \$498.50 at the London afternoon fixing from an opening of \$488.75 and Friday's close of \$488 in New York. The price of gold later eased to close at \$495.50. Dealers said the fixing was the highest setting since early May 1981, although gold traded briefly above \$500 in September.

The pound closed in London at \$1.5895, compared with last week's low of \$1.5665 and a gain of three-quarters of a cent since Friday's close. It also rose almost one and half pence to 3.7453 Deutsche marks.

Mrs. Thatcher, in a television interview Sunday, reinforced her appeals of last week to money markets for calm after the pound plunged in value by four cents amid rumors that a general election might be imminent. She also added that she did not want an early general election although she refused to rule one out.

## Officials Discuss 'Group of 10' Lending Pool

*By Carl Gewirtz*

*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — In preparation for Tuesday's meeting of finance ministers and treasury secretaries of the 10 major industrial powers, deputy ministers and central bankers met here Monday to try to narrow differences over increasing official resources in response to the debt crisis of developing countries.

An increase in such resources is a foregone conclusion. The International Monetary Fund's quotas, or contributions by member countries, will be raised, as will the Group of 10's lending pool, known as the General Arrangements to Borrow, or GAB.

One participant said the seven-hour meeting Monday was devoted

to "hours of haggling" over the size of each country's contribution to the GAB. The shares were originally in relation to IMF quotas. But the money put up was in national currencies, with the shifts in exchange rates over the years, the Italian share of the pool has dropped considerably, the U.S. share has declined modestly and the West German, Japanese and Dutch shares have risen sharply.

"A number of ideas on the percentage distribution" of the GAB were discussed and will be presented for discussion Tuesday, a participant said.

Saudi Arabia is a candidate to be an associate member of the GAB or to have a parallel lending agreement, but the technical and legal details of how this will be done

have not been worked out. Those details include consideration of Saudi sensibilities to be treated as equal partners with the other lenders.

At the same time, opening the GAB membership is seen by some as diluting the effectiveness of the club and, in the words of one participant, "may raise the appetite of others to join," which, it is feared, would change the nature of the group.

The IMF's resources will be raised to between 85 and 100 billion special drawing rights (\$93.5 billion to \$110 billion), an increase of 40 to 60 percent. The exact size of the increase the Group of 10 is willing to support is not expected to be defined publicly after the

ministers meet in Paris on Tuesday.

Rather, the amount of the increase will be determined at the IMF's Interim Committee meeting Feb. 10 and 11 in Washington. The policy-making committee comprises 22 countries — oil exporters and non-oil-developing countries as well as the Group of 10.

The amount of increase will be a bargaining chip. Other issues to be discussed by the Interim Committee include altering the size of member country quotas and further increasing international liquidity by making a new distribution of SDRs.

The size of the increase in the GAB pool of funds will depend on how much the IMF quotas are raised, officials said.

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## Scrapyard Awaits the Big Ships

*(Continued from Page 7)*

conditions were far more favorable, are being delivered, making matters worse.

Michael J. Hand, a shipbroker at E. Molstad & Co., which specializes in bulk dry cargo, said: "The 60,000 to 70,000 deadweight-ton cargo ships that were ordered in 1976 and 1977 cost between \$26 million and \$28 million."

"Most of those ships have been delivered, and were expected to earn a return of \$13,000 a day to cover operating costs plus amortization payments on mortgages. Given the drop in freight rates, most cargo operators are only realizing a \$4,000-a-day return, and there is nothing economically which shows that things will change in the near future."

In an article published Jan. 5,

Lloyd's List, a British publication that tracks developments in the industry, said that shipowners laid up more than 65,000 deadweight tons in 1982, a record.

So far, the scrapping activity, which is centered in Taiwan, South Korea and Pakistan, has concentrated on tankers.

According to Lloyd's, a record total of more than 25 million deadweight tons of tankers was scrapped last year, a 70 percent increase from levels of a year earlier. And the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners estimates that to bring the world tanker market into balance, an additional 100 million tons still must be scrapped, a job that would take existing yards several years.

There is a final, equally troubling side to shipping's current crisis: The banks, which rode out a

storm when conditions in the supertanker market — ships of 200,000 tons or more — deteriorated sharply in the mid-1970s, are facing another difficult period. Unless recovery begins soon, some banks could find themselves in the shipping business.

The potential size of the problem is hard to gauge. But banking sources estimate the size of U.S. banks' shipping portfolios at somewhere between \$10 billion and \$15 billion, and total world bank lending in the neighborhood of \$20 billion. If loans guaranteed by government entities are included, however, the total could be as high as \$100 billion, these sources said.

Mr. Rosenthal said: "If things continue as they are now, the banks will be the largest shipowners in the world."

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| Financial Highlights                             | as per the end of the financial year (September 30) |         |         |
|--|---|---------|---------|
| — in millions of US-Dollars —                    | 1981/82   | 1980/81 | 1979/80 |
| Balance sheet total                              | 9.822   | 7.988   | 6.051   |
| Claims from money market transactions with banks | 1.688   | 1.248   | 1.027   |
| Loans and advances to customers                  | 5.162   | 4.071   | 3.093   |
| Credit volume                                    | 7.694   | 5.994   | 4.583   |
| Liabilities to banks                             | 7.943   | 6.294   | 4.990   |
| Capital and reserves                             | 161   | 147     | 126     |

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## Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

the average annual personal income of International Herald Tribune readers

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The undersigned announces that as from 24th January 1983 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, the company No. 2 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's *The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.*, each rep. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.65 net (div. per record-date 30.9.1982) and Yen 3.5 pab) after deduction of 20% Japanese tax = Yen 45, = Dfls. 30 pab) (div. per record-date 30.9.1982). Without an Affidavit 20% Japanx = Yen 60, = Dfls. -57 p.CDR) will be deferred.

After 30.9.1983 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japanx with Dfls. 2.45 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 11th January 1983.

The undersigned announces that as from 24th January 1983 at Koo Associates N.V. Spulstraat 172 Amsterdam, div.v.no. 24 (acquired by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Rijsoch Company Ltd., each representing 100 shares, will be deducted 10% of the Div. (dividend) recent-date 30.0.1982, gross Yen 5, [ush] after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75 = Divs. -.84 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Japax (= Yen 100 = Divs. 1.12 pCDR) will be deducted.

After 30.04.1983 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japax with Divs. 4.25 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, 11th January 1983.

## هكذا من الأهل











## SPORTS

## NFL Cowboys Down Packers

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

IRVING, Texas — Fifteen years ago in deepest New Jersey, Drew Pearson graduated from South River High School after breaking all the quarterback records of his predecessors, Joe Theismann. Pearson has long since proved himself one of the best receivers in the National Football League, but for an instant here Sunday he was back as the source of a game-winning pass — a 49-yard flea-flicker to Tony Hill that put the Dallas Cowboys within three feet of finishing off the Green Bay Packers.

The pass came with less than five minutes remaining and Dallas leading, 30-26. On the next play, Robert Newhouse, playing for the injured Ron Springs, scored from the one and the day's scoring ended at 37-26.

The Cowboys will face the Washington Redskins — and Pearson's predecessor — for the National Football Conference championship Saturday in Washington. The winner will play in Super Bowl XVII in Pasadena, California, Jan. 30.

Last Dec. 5, the Cowboys won, 24-10, in Washington — the Redskins' only loss of the season.

After Sunday's game, Pearson was as proud and defiant as any quarterback. "The pass wouldn't have wobbled if I hadn't had my gloves on. But I didn't want to take them off and give away the play... Tony Hill made me look bad with all his whirling around before making the catch."

"That's Drew Pearson for you," said Hill. "There's about 20 guys on our team who think they're quarterbacks and want to throw that play. I've been trying to get them to let me do it for a long time."

Coming into this season, Pearson had completed four passes in four attempts for three touchdowns. This year, the 10-year receiver is two-for-three.

Although the Cowboys were able

to hold onto the ball for 38:52 — nearly two-thirds of the game — the Packers proved anything but compliant.

"They made big plays," said Tony Dorsett, who finished with 99 yards in 27 carries.

With Dallas leading at the end of the third quarter, 23-13, Green Bay opened the final period with a big play.

Wide receiver James Lofton took a handoff from running back Eddie Lee Ivey and ran 71 yards for a touchdown behind a crushing lead block from his quarterback, Lynn Dickey. Rod Hill blocked Jan Stenerud's extra-point attempt and the score was 23-19.

Lofton's end-around took on the shape of a question mark as he made his way downfield, and the Cowboys were quick to answer it.

Starting from his 20, Danny White led a crack drive with passes to Hill and Tim Newhouse. After two runs by Dorsett for seven and two yards, White passed to Doug Cossie on third down for a seven-yard touchdown pass and a 30-19 lead with 9:50 remaining.

Green Bay's next drive stalled, but this time the Packer defense came up with a big play. White, looking for Newhouse, was intercepted by cornerback Mark Lee, who returned the ball 22 yards for a touchdown with 4:24 remaining. Again the margin was four points, 30-26.

The Cowboys got the ball back, and after making their way to midfield, turned to Pearson, who demonstrated the quarterbacking prowess of his high school years in the Texas Stadium crowd of 63,972 (there were 1,104 no-shows).

In the Dallas end zone with 0:16 left, Dennis Thurman intercepted his third pass of the game to finish off Green Bay's final drive of the season.

Dallas's Rafael Septien kicked

field goals of 50, 34 and 24 yards for 14 straight playoff field goals. White, the Cowboys' other passer, threw 36 times for 23 completions, 225 yards, one interception and one touchdown.

The Packers ran only eight plays from scrimmage in the first quarter, but they were able to stay in the game on the strength of their defense.

They even had a 7-6 lead with 10:06 left in the first half after Dickey threw to Lofton for a six-yard scoring pass.

But an 80-yard, 13-play drive ended by Newhouse's two-yard TD run with 1:18 left in the half, and a 39-yard interception for a touchdown by Thurman 14 seconds later, made things all the more difficult for the Packers.

The half ended with Green Bay trailing, 20-7.

Looking ahead to the NFC championship game, White sounded an uncharacteristically acrimonious note.

"This is going to be the greatest game of the year. They don't like us and we don't like them. I hope they have 90-foot fences around the field."

"We've been beaten the last two years in the championship game," said Dorsett. "Yesterday I was sitting in my living room and on television heard the chant in Washington that they want Dallas."

"We're going up there like good doctors. We have a house call to make."

## NFL Playoffs

AFC: Second Round  
N.Y. Jets 17, L.A. Raiders 14  
Miami 24, San Diego 13  
NFC: Second Round  
Washington 27, Minnesota 7  
Dallas 37, Green Bay 34  
NFC Championship  
Dallas vs. Washington  
AFC Championship  
San Francisco vs. Oakland  
Super Bowl XVII  
Jan. 18 at Pasadena, California

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Morgan Wins Second Golf Tourney



Gil Morgan

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Gil Morgan won his second consecutive PGA golf tournament Sunday, shooting a final-round 68 for a 14-under-par total of 270 and a two-stroke triumph in the Los Angeles Open.

Sharing second place were Gliby Gilbert (86 Sunday), Lanny Wadkins (70) and Mark McCumber (70). Morgan had been tied for the lead after three rounds with Wadkins. McCumber and Gene Littler (Littler blew to a final-day 74 for a 276 total).

George Archer's 70/271 left him alone in third place. Arnold Palmer, 53, began the final round one shot off the pace, but he faltered on the back nine and finished with a 72, settling for a 275.

Morgan had won the Tucson Open, the first event of the 1983 season.

## Enyeart Sets 600-Meter Mark

SHERBROOKE, Quebec (AP) — Mark Enyeart of the United States set a world best in the 600 meters with a time of one minute, 16.91 seconds at an international indoor track meet here Sunday night. Enyeart bettered Spaniard Coleman Trabado's mark of 1:17.2 set last February.

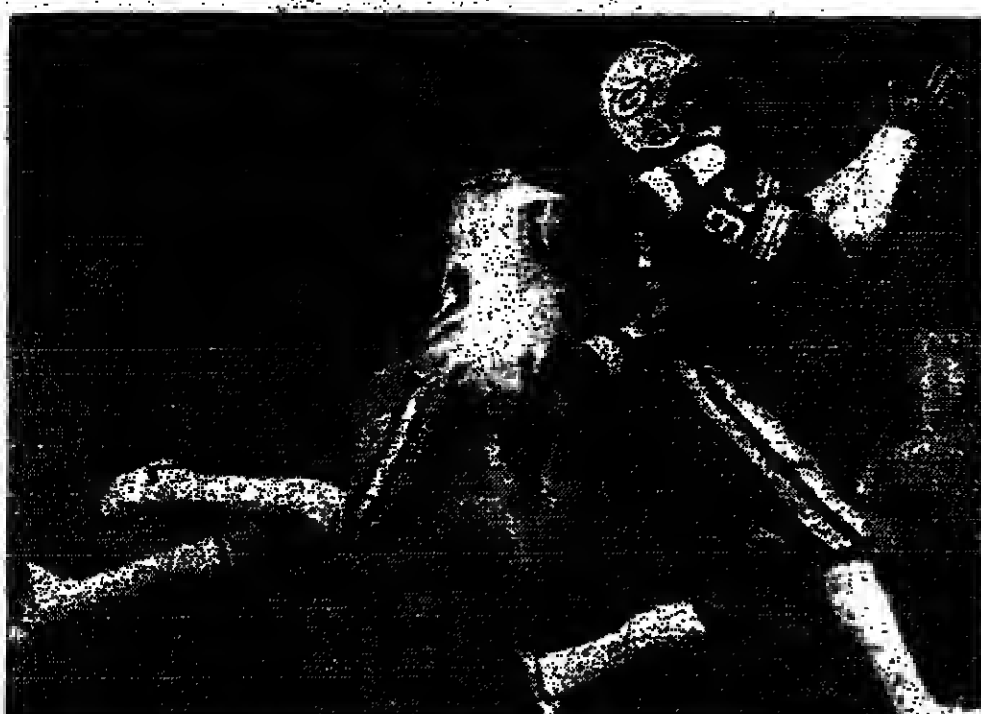
## Women Cup Skiers Refuse to Race

SCHRUNS, Austria (AP) — World Cup ski teams refused Monday to compete in a women's downhill that had already been called off once because of bad weather and course conditions.

About 16 inches of new snow covered the run on Saturday, the originally scheduled race day. After crews worked through Sunday night to prepare the course for Monday, organizers declared it fit for competition. But team leaders declined to race, saying that course and weather conditions were still not good enough. A makeup date was not announced.

## King Defeats Walsh, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4

SANTA ROSA, California (UPI) — Billie Jean King defeated Sharon Walsh, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, here Sunday to win the first event on the Women's Tennis Classic tour for players over 30 who have won a major championship or \$1 million during their careers.



Cornerback Dennis Thurman, here catching up with Green Bay receiver James Lofton, had three interceptions (he ran one back 39 yards for a TD) in the Cowboys' 37-26 victory.

## The Troublesome Double Standard

By Dave Kindred

WASHINGTON — His 7-footer hadn't done well in class because his 7-footer never went to class. So the old coach, Peck Hickman, called the big guy into his office. The coach said, "Joe, you have to go to class. This is a college. We're here to teach you ideas, principles and values for the rest of your life. This isn't just a basketball camp."

"Joe, you have to decide what you want out of life."

Joe nodded once, twice. The coach thought the player might be nodding off to sleep.

"Joe," he said sharply, "what do you want out of life?"

"Uh, coach, I always did want a motorcycle."

Hickman didn't tell the story with his hand on a Bible, but the parable touches truth. The truth is that some college athletes are washouts, just as some newspaper reporters are, and some amount of counsel will convince them there is more to life than a motorcycle.

They are exceptions, however. The truth also is that most college athletes learn lessons they'll never forget. A guess: If there's one Joe out there, there are a hundred other men and women learning the good stuff you pick up working at any discipline, whether it's basketball or ballet or music or football.

You may not believe that. The National Collegiate Athletic Association schools themselves may cause you to wonder if they are full of Joe's. Last week, they passed two academic rules, the thrust of which is they say to make certain that schools accept qualified students and then move them toward a degree.

"We've raped a generation of black kids," Joe Paterno said, arguing for stricter academic standards.

Well, everybody likes apple pie and everybody's against rape. But the schools do themselves a disservice by creating standards for athletes that do not exist for, say, voters in the theatrical arts department. You need no 2.0 high school grade average to saw away at Beethoven in your university's orchestra.

There's snobbery at work here. If the university is made better by a violin prodigy (and it is, because the place's job is to turn potential into excellence), it is made better, also, by a 7-footer basketball player of grace and skill. They both do beautiful work; the 7-footer just gets sweated.

But beginning in 1986, athletes to be eligible as freshmen must have a 2.0 high school average in such subjects as English and math, along with a total of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a 15 on the American College Testing exam.

Once in college, the athlete must advance toward a degree, not just stay eligible by passing an assortment of courses. How "advanced" will be defined is anybody's guess. Objection to the 2.0/700 rule came from leaders of predominantly black schools, who see it as racially and culturally discriminatory. They say black athletes will suffer the most.

"The most ridiculous thing I've heard," said John Thompson, Georgetown's basketball coach, "is that the rule will put sports in perspective." This rule won't prevent any cheating or corruption. It's just discriminatory. If Congress passed a rule like this, it would be unconstitutional.

"How can you bar kids from participating because of standardized tests when they haven't had

standardized opportunities? I understand the so-called intent of the rule. Well, the intent of the cotton gin wasn't to keep blacks in slavery, but it certainly did."

Columist Carl Rowan has complained of colleges that exploit athletes and abandon them without education. "But I know," Rowan writes, "that the exploitation, the cruelty, did not begin on the college gridiron or the high school basketball court. The path to a life of functional illiteracy generally begins near birth for kids ill-cared for by parents, abused by relatives and neighbors, barely tolerated by teachers."

Only a fortunate gift of physical skills gains these youngsters the attention of a coach who prevents them from becoming a school "pushout" or "dropout" statistic.

But without some such rule, you ask, how can we ever make certain that college athletics is academically pure?

We can't. And there's no need to.

Understand first that universities are hypocrites about athletics and education. They want us to believe big-time athletics is part of the educational process, and it is (although not in the fashion they'd have us accept). But they treat it more often as entertainment. So athletic programs answer to two masters, and these masters, by their natures, are at odds.

Universities should quit apologizing for athletics. Quit this nonsense about raising academic standards. Nobody believes it. Admit that football and basketball teams are entertainment first, education second.

Admit too that there is more than wryness in the words of an Oklahoma president who said he hoped to produce a school football team could be proud of.

Nothing wrong with that. Nothing wrong with the hot pursuit of excellence, which is what universities are all about. Nothing wrong with winning to keep the alumni so happy they kick in money to build chemistry labs.

Nothing wrong, for that matter, with a kid's thinking he wants to be a pro football player. He probably won't make it, but he will have learned about dreaming and working to make the dream real.

Who knows how many political science majors wanted to be U.S. senators and wound up GS-12s but none the worse for wear?

Admit it's show-biz first, then the books. If a kid has a 1.0/300 score but can play defensive tackle, let him play — right now. Then find a way to reach his mind. That's what schools are for. Schools are there to answer our needs in whatever way they can. If football is the way, so be it.

And for every coach who exploits a player, there are a dozen who will say, "You're a gambler, a 1.0/500. But there is a way. We can give you tutors. You just have to remember that football doesn't last forever."

"You have to be something besides a jock. And if you'll try, so will we."

Nothing wrong with that.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

| Team         | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|---|------|----|
| Philadelphia | 21 | 5 | .808 | 0  |
| Boston       | 20 | 6 | .769 | 1  |
| New York     | 19 | 7 | .731 | 2  |
| Washington   | 18 | 8 | .692 | 3  |
| New Jersey   | 17 | 9 | .654 | 4  |

Central Division

| Team      | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------|----|---|------|----|
| Atlanta   | 22 | 4 | .846 | 0  |
| Indiana   | 21 | 5 | .808 | 1  |
| Chicago   | 19 | 7 | .731 | 2  |
| Cleveland | 18 | 8 | .692 | 3  |
| Detroit   | 17 | 9 | .654 | 4  |

Western Conference

Midwest Division

| Team        | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|----|---|------|----|
| San Antonio | 21 | 5 | .808 | 0  |
| Kansas City | 20 | 6 | .769 | 1  |
| Utah        | 19 | 7 | .731 | 2  |
| Dallas      | 18 | 8 | .692 | 3  |
| Houston     | 17 | 9 | .654 | 4  |

Pacific Division

| Team         | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|---|------|----|
| Los Angeles  | 22 | 4 | .846 | 0  |
| Portland     | 21 | 5 | .808 | 1  |
| Seattle      | 20 | 6 | .769 | 2  |
| Golden State | 19 | 7 | .731 | 3  |
| San Diego    | 18 | 8 | .692 | 4  |

Southeast Division

| Team       | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|------------|----|----|------|----|
| Milwaukee  | 20 | 6  | .769 | 0  |
| Charlotte  | 19 | 7  | .731 | 1  |
| Orlando    | 18 | 8  | .692 | 2  |
| Atlanta    | 17 | 9  | .654 | 3  |
| Washington | 16 | 10 | .615 | 4  |

Atlantic Division

| Team         | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|---|------|----|
| Philadelphia | 21 | 5 | .808 | 0  |
| Boston       | 20 | 6 | .769 | 1  |
| New York     | 19 | 7 | .731 | 2  |
| Washington   | 18 | 8 | .692 | 3  |
| New Jersey   | 17 | 9 | .654 | 4  |

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| Seattle      | 20 | 6 | .769 | 2  |
| Golden State | 19 | 7 | .731 | 3  |
| San Diego    | 18 | 8 | .692 | 4  |

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| Team       | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|------------|----|----|------|----|
| Milwaukee  | 20 | 6  | .769 | 0  |
| Charlotte  | 19 | 7  | .731 | 1  |
| Orlando    | 18 | 8  | .692 | 2  |
| Atlanta    | 17 | 9  | .654 | 3  |
| Washington | 16 | 10 | .615 | 4  |

Atlantic Division

| Team         | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|---|------|----|
| Philadelphia | 21 | 5 | .808 | 0  |
| Boston       | 20 | 6 | .769 | 1  |
| New York     | 19 | 7 | .731 | 2  |
| Washington   | 18 | 8 | .692 | 3  |
| New Jersey   | 17 | 9 | .654 | 4  |

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|------------|----|----|------|----|
| Milwaukee  | 20 | 6  | .769 | 0  |
| Charlotte  | 19 | 7  | .731 | 1  |
| Orlando    | 18 | 8  | .692 | 2  |
| Atlanta    | 17 | 9  | .654 | 3  |
| Washington | 16 | 10 | .615 | 4  |

Atlantic Division

| Team         | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|---|------|----|
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Western Conference

Midwest Division

| Team        | W  | L | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|----|---|------|----|
| San Antonio | 21 |   |      |    |



## ART BUCHWALD

## Weapons vs. Salaries

WASHINGTON — The big question in defense this week is not whether the country can afford guns and butter — but whether it can afford guns and military salaries.

Nobody was more surprised than the military brass when Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger announced that he intended to cut the Pentagon budget by rescinding wage hikes for the armed forces.

Unofficial Washington, which is always suspicious when it comes to defense spending, has two theories on the Weinberger announcement.

One is that by announcing a freeze on military pay, the defense secretary is sure he'll be overruled by Congress, and they will restore the cuts, leaving him with the budget he originally asked for.

The other theory is that if the military feels the defense cuts are going to come out of their salaries, they may take another hard look at their requests, and find ways of saving money on hardware that they swore they couldn't do without.

It wouldn't surprise me if at this very moment a group of Army, Navy and Air Force generals and admirals were meeting to go over their new weapons budgets right now.

"Admiral, the Air Force is willing to give up its anti-submarine all-weather laser-directed Snail Darter Helicopter if your people will cancel your nuclear Satellite Missile Program."

"We're willing to deal providing we know what the Army is willing to cut out of its budget."

"Gentlemen, I've talked to my R&D experts and we've decided we

## Stage Strike in France

PARIS — Unions representing 15,000 French performing artists have called a one-day strike Thursday to protest cuts in unemployment benefits. As part of changes in the debt-ridden unemployment insurance program, the government tightened requirements for self-employed workers. The unions argue that performers in general work fewer hours and go for longer periods without work than the general working population.

## Ostrich Farmers Steak New Claim

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

OUTSHOORN, South Africa — Diners at the Panorama Restaurant can choose between an omelet of ostrich egg — singular not plural, since one egg from this largest of birds is enough to feed 12 people — and ostrich steak chasseur.

The entrance of the souvenir shop next door is festooned with ostrich feather dusters in a variety of pastel shades. Inside, there is a singular item among the ostrich skin handbags, ostrich eggshells the size of cannonballs and T-shirts dedicated to the theme of ostrich that may be unsurpassable anywhere for tackiness: a lamp with a little tasseled shade mounted on an ostrich egg, which in turn is mounted on a stuffed, grotesquely lifelike, two-toed ostrich foot.

Outshoorn, which lies in arid country between two ranges of sandstone mountains about 220 miles northeast of Cape Town, thrives on ostrichs. It is the alpha and the omega of the international ostrich trade, the feather duster capital of the world. Occasional efforts have been made to domesticate ostriches elsewhere, including the U.S. Southwest, but like the strange flightless bird itself, none have ever really gotten off the ground.

They have been raising ostriches here for more than a century. Harry Lipschitz, who has flocks of more than 3,000 birds — as well as a sidehustle as a tourist called the Safari Show Farm, where ostriches are raced as well as displayed — expressed the sense of pride that comes over him when he goes to show like the Folies Bergere in Paris and a shimmering feather boa captures his eye.

"Wherever you go, if you see ostrich feathers, you know they came from here," he said.

There are about 40,000 human inhabitants in the environs of this town and more than 90,000 ostriches. On the highway running in and out of Outshoorn, ostrich crossings are as common as cattle crossings in cow country. The birds are everywhere on both sides of the road, in large and small flocks, plucked and unplucked, their hose-like, rubbery necks bent down to the alfalfa on



Hired hand rides one of his charges for tourists.

which they forage but never — to disbelieve a myth — with their heads buried in the sand.

There was a time, long ago, when ostriches were raised here only for their feathers. The industry — and with it, Outshoorn — reached an apogee in 1913 when a census taker found that there were 776,313 of them in the district.

Isadore Barron, whose family has been in the business since 1904 when his grandfather arrived in a wave of Jewish immigrants from Lithuania, recalls that the introduction of the automobile was almost hailed for the collapse of the boom in ostrich feathers. Women who wore hats with long ostrich plumes could not get into cars without taking them off. So they took them off permanently.

Before World War I, Scottish stonecutters were imported to build the sandstone mansions of the great feather barons. There were 500 Jewish families then, supporting two synagogues, in what had been an isolated Afrikaans-speaking town near the tip of Africa. Since ostriches were raised only for their feathers then, the fact that the bird was not kosher never loomed as an issue.

get technical, there are 84 distinct kinds of marketable ostrich plumes — have had relatively little to do with the resurgence.

There is still a small demand for feathers from Hollywood, Rio de Janeiro at carnival time, and occasionally from fashion salons if someone appears with a feather in her bonnet. But it is an uncertain market.

The new approach to ostriches is described as industrial. It is founded on a producers cooperative licensed by the government to control the trade on a monopoly basis and on a slaughterhouse built on the outskirts of the segregated township inhabited by the people of mixed race called coloreds, who are a majority in Outshoorn.

Ostriches have been known to live as long as human beings, but those without perfect plumage or prize pedigrees for breeding are now typically sent to slaughter when they reach their full size at about 14 months. It is the skins, which have been successfully promoted as an exotic leather for handbags and even cowboy boots, that now provide more than half the profits, according to Arnold de Jager, the president of the Little Karoo Agricultural Cooperative, whose foreign marketing jaunts include stops at Gucci, Hermès and Neiman-Marcus.

The meat is used in biltong — a dried jerky that is something of a South African staple — or sold as steaks. A small market for ostrich steaks is said to be developing in Switzerland and France. It is a red meat with a gamey taste that the Panorama Restaurant tries to neutralize by marinating its steaks in a seasoned sauce.

De Jager, a staunch promoter of anything to do with ostriches, contends it has a lower cholesterol level than any other red meat. But like other ostrich farmers in Outshoorn, he sounds a trifle evasive when asked whether he eats it himself. "I eat it whenever I run across it," he said.

Asked how often that was, he replied: "Oh, once or twice in three months. Or six months. Myself I prefer chicken and fish." Ostrich necks, he hastily added, as if to compensate for the small concession to his own palate he had just made, are sometimes held to be a delicacy, like oxtails.

## Berlin: Major Discord

Discord between the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the Austrian maestro Herbert von Karajan and the management turned into a rebellion Monday as musicians demanded that the manager, Peter Girth, be fired. They said they had no confidence in him. The renewed squabble followed a decision earlier Monday by Girth to give way to Karajan, 74, after the conductor threatened to stop lucrative recording sessions unless Girth gave a job to a virtuoso clarinet player, Sabine Meyer, 24. The orchestra had voted against playing with Meyer on the grounds she had little orchestral experience. But Karajan, who had previously been against women playing in his orchestra, insisted. Faced with massive losses of revenue from recordings, Girth said Monday she could have a 12-month trial contract. But Monday afternoon, the orchestra met and voted to appeal to the head of the city's culture authorities to dismiss Girth, claiming he had neglected their rights. The members' spokesman, Wilhelm Nordemann, said, "There has been a drawing of lines in a poisoned atmosphere."

The German-born conductor Max Rudolf ended a 60-year career on the podium with a farewell concert at the Kennedy Center in Washington, a standing ovation and the plaudits of his friends in the world of music. When he had finished conducting the National Symphony Orchestra in Brahms's Second Symphony, the capacity Concert Hall audience rose in noisy tribute to the 80-year-old Rudolf, who began his career conducting at the Freiburg Municipal Opera in Germany in March 1923. The conductor was widely known in Europe when he made his American debut in 1940. He became a U.S. citizen in 1946, the year after he began a 13-year stint as conductor and artistic administrator of the Metropolitan Opera in New York. After 10 years with the Cincinnati Orchestra, he resigned to become head of the opera department at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. The baseball star Willie Stargis, wearing tails instead of his customary No. 8 flannels, joined the Eastman Philharmonia in Washington for the world premiere of "New Morning for the World," a half-hour, long musical composition based

on the writings of Martin Luther King Jr. The piece for narrator and orchestra, subtitled "Daybreak in Freedom," was premiered at the start of a five-city tour that will take also Stargis and the orchestra to Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh and Rochester.

Turkey requested the extradition of exiled film director Yilmaz Guney, who attended the New premiere of his award-winning film "Yol" in Athens Sunday. But if Greek government ignored the request and Guney left for France Monday, Melina Mercouri, Greek culture minister, who offered Guney asylum in Greece a year ago, would be forced to show, with her husband, the director, Jokes Daskalakis, and the Communist poet Yannis Ritsos. Diplomatic sources in Turkey have made "more than a request" to the Greek Foreign Ministry for Guney's extradition and said the latest request was made more than a week ago after press reports that Guney would come to Greece for the premiere. The director, who now lives in France, was deprived of his citizenship by Turkey's military rulers earlier this month. Guney, 51, escaped from jail in Turkey October 1981 after serving six years of 19-year sentence for (and shooting) a public prosecutor. "Yol" shared the Golden Palm Award at the Cannes film festival last May with "Missing" directed by the Greek filmmaker Costa Gavras.

The veteran entertainer Raul Vallee was given the Boris de Bohemia's Great American Award, 51, was presented the award at a party in Louis Armstrong Park in New Orleans. At a news conference a day earlier, Vallee presented reporters with a letter he said he sent to the president. The six-page letter, written entirely in capital letters and addressed to "Ronald Reagan to 'wipe that Go damned smile off your face now every time you face the TV camera. Show us a face that is deep furrowed.' Vallee said money defense should be diverted to domestic causes such as poverty and unemployment. "We've got enough to destroy Russia right now," said.

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